

ان 0988660384	م. مؤيد حمد	الملحق العلمي (النصوص العلمية)		اللغة الانكليزية : الثالث الثانوي العلمي			
	مقدمة Introduction		(p 5)				
coin	يخترع (كلمة)	invent a new word or phrase		يخترع كلمة أو عبارة جديدة			
irrevocably	بشكل قطعي	done in a way that cannot be change	d	يتم بطريقة لا يمكن تغييره			
warfare	(ألة) الحرب	the weapons and ideas used in fighting i	n war	الأسلحة والأفكار المستخدمة في القتال في الحرب			
		asking questions about the world around		من المحتمل أن الناس يطرحون أسئلة عن العالم الذ			
	•	ped the power of speech many thousands		بهم منذ أن طوّروا للمرّة الأولى القدرة على الكلام ق			
		y relatively recently that what we call	بيا تمت	كثيرة من السنوات، لكن فقط منذ وقت قريب نس			
	been widely pra			ممارسة ما يطلق عليه اسم 'عِلم' على نطاق واسع.			
		was coined less than two hundred years		في الحقيقة، اخترعت كلمة 'عالِم' منذ أقل من ما			
e	•	s whom we would call scientists were ng world as natural philosophers.	ون هي	قبل ذلك، الأشخاص الذين نسميهم علماء كانوا يُعرف العالم الذي يتحدث الانكليزية باسم فلاسفة طبيعيين.			
The origins of	f science are u	incertain. From 3500 BCE the people of	دأ شـعب	أصبول العلم غير مؤكدة. من العام ٣٥٠٠ ق.م ب			
Ū.		he area that is now Iraq, began to record		سومر، وهو حضارة من المنطقة التي تسمّى الآن			
accurate and th	horough measu	rements of the world around them.		بتسجيل قياسات دقيقة وشاملة للعالم الذي يحيط بهم.			
The ancient	Egyptians	developed the study of astronomy,	والهندسة	طوّر المصريون القدماء دراسة الفلك والرياضيات و			
mathematics, g	geometry and r	nedicine.		والطب.			
Later, in ancie	ent Greece, Ar	istotle took some steps towards adopting	، بعض	بعد ذلك، في اليونان القديمة، أقدم أرسطو علم			
the empirical	method, whicl	n dictates that all theories must be tested	<i>إ</i> نه يجب	الخطوات نحو تبني الطريقة التجريبية، التي تقول إ			
against observ	ations in the n	atural world.	لطبيعي.	اختبار كلّ النظريات عن طريق الملاحظة في العالم ا			
India was also	o an early cr	adle of scientific thought. For example,	كانت الهند أيضاً مهداً مبكراً للفكر العلمي. على سبيل المثال،				
•	-	rked out an accurate model of gravitation,	لجاذبية،	عمل اريابهاتا (٤٧٦ - ٥٥٠) على أنموذج دقيق للجاذبية،			
		the solar system.		يقوم على أساس الشمس مركزاً للمجموعة الشمسية.			
	•	mpressive history of scientific thought and	الصين أيضاً تاريخ مشرف ومثير من الفكر والاكتشاف العلمي. قد في يتبيبا تريخ بأرية أربة الإلاية المارين الأربية الرياسة ا				
-		n as the 'four great inventions of China', printing and the compass irrevocably	وقد غيّرت ما تعرف أحياناً بأنها 'الاختر اعات الأربعة العظيمة الصين'، وهي البارود وصناعة الورق والطباعة والبوصلة،				
• •		ation and navigation.	·	بشكل قطعي الحرب والاتصالات والملاحة.			
However, scie	ntific method	was only perfected during what is known	ولكن، لم تكتمل الطريقة العلمية إلا أثناء ما يُعرف بالعصىر				
as the Islamic	Golden Age	(from approximately the 8th to the 14th	-				
-		ault, a surgeon and an expert in human		ميلادي تقريباً). كتب روبرت بريفولت، وهو جرّاح			
-	-	in his book, The Making of Humanity:		في المجتمع البشري، ما يلي في كتابه، صناعة البشر			
		as a result of new methods of experiment, at which were introduced into Europe by		ما نسميه علم نشأ نتيجة للطرق الجديدة في ال والملاحظة والقياس والتي أدخلها العرب إلى			
		most momentous contribution of Arab		العلم هو الإسهام الأكثر أهمية للحضارة العربي			
civilisation to	the modern wo	orld.		الحديث.			
One person in	particular, Ibn	al-Haytham, who conducted experiments	ي أجرى	وهناك شخص بشكل خاص، وهو ابن الهيثم ، الذي			
-		garded as the 'father of science' as he	لأنـه كـان	تجارب على البصريات، يُعتبر أحياناً 'أبو العلوم' ل			
pioneered mod				الرائد في الطريقة العلمية الحديثة.			
	ent that the E erive from Ara	English words 'algebra', 'chemistry' and bic.		وليس من قبيل الصدفة أن الكلمات الانكليزية المقابلة 'الجبر '، 'الكيمياء' و 'الفيزياء' كلها مشتقة من العربية			
	00	erations, science has worked wonders,		وفي الأجيال اللاحقة، عمل العلم الأعاجيب، حيث د			
improving our lives in a great variety of ways. Transport, medicine حياتنا بطرق رائعة ومتنوعة. فالنقل والطب والاتصال and communication are just three examples.							
Of course, we	Of course, we must remember that scientific knowledge should be بالطبع، علينا أن نتذكر أنه يجب استخدام المعرفة العلمية						
used with wise	dom and care.	Modern warfare and global pollution are	الين عن	بحكمة وحذر الحرب الحديثة والتلوث الكوني مث			
_	-	ive effects that can occur if science is	بامل مع	التأثيرات السلبية التي يمكن أن تحدث إن تم التع			
handled badly.				العلم بشكل سيئ.			
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	م. مؤيد حمدان	ي (النصوص العلمية) له مد ما وهو معمد من العلمي					
Waste Disposal and Recyc				• • •	(p6) التخلص من النفايات وإعادة التصنيد أ		
dispose	يتخلص من	to throw away or get rid			يرمي أو يتخلص من شيء ما		
landfill	حفرة نفايات	a site used to dispose of waste			قع يستخدم للتخلص من النفايات عن طريق دفنها		
dangerous	خطير	able to cause harm o	or injur	у	قادر على أن يسبب الأذى أو الضرر		
leacheate	رُشاحة - عصارة	water that has been leached out	from a	larger object	ماء ترشح من شيء أكبر		
trickle	يسيل	to flow slowly in drops or	r a thin	stream	يجري ببطئ في قطرات أو جدول رقيق		
sanitary	صحّي	relating to the conditions need healthy or hygi		n area to be	لتعلق بالشروط التي تحتاجها منطقة لكي تكون سليمة أو صحية		
municipal	بلدي	relating to or belonging to the g	governm	nent of a city	يتعلق بـ أو يخص إدارة مدينة		
clay	طين _ صلصال	a type of heavy, sticky earth use	ed to ma	ike pots,	ع من التراب اللزج الثقيل يستخدم لصنع الأواني		
كلّ عام، يرمي الناس كميات هائلة من القمامة. في نشاطات their daily activities, people generate many types of waste, including used paper, empty packages and food scraps. Homes, businesses and other places in the community all ازل والمنشآت والأماكن الأخرى في المجتمع كلها تنتج كميات Forduce substantial quantities of waste. Three methods of							
Until recentl he ground, dangerous.	y, people ofte called open 1	e to bury it, to burn it or to recycle on disposed of waste in open ho andfills. But these open dumps	oles in were	فايات المفتوحة.	هي دفنها أو حرقها أو إعادة تصنيعها. تى وقت قريب، غالباً ما كان الناس يتخلصون فر مفتوحة في الأرض، تسمى حفر (مدافن) الذ لكن كانت هذه المكبات المفتوحة خطيرة.		
a liquid calle nto streams	ed <u>leachate</u> . L and lakes, or t	the chemicals from the waste, fo eachate could pollute the soil, ru- rickle down into the groundwater hed the use of open dumps. Ar	كان تساقط الأمطار يحل بعضا من المواد الكيميائية من النفايات، ويشكل سائلاً يسمى الرّشاحة. يمكن للرشاحة أن تلوث التربة، أو تتسرّب إلى الجداول والبحير ات أو تسيل إلى المياه الجوفية. منعت بعض البلدان استخدام المكبات المفتوحة. نوع آخر من حفر				
type of land	fill is called a to hold the wa	a sanitary landfill, which is spe ste material more safely.	ecially	النفايات يسمى حفرة النفايات الصحيّة، والتي يتم إنشاؤها بشكل خاص للاحتفاظ بالنفايات بأمان أكبر.			
debris and so	ome types of ag	municipal solid waste, constru- gricultural and industrial waste.		لحوي محكرة التعايات الصحية التعايات الصناعة البندية، ومحلقات البناء وبعض أنواع النفايات الزراعية والصناعية. حالما تمتلئ الحفرة الصحية، يتم تغطيتها بغطاء من الطين لإبعاد			
keep rainwat	er out.	full, it is covered with a <u>clay</u> of	•		اء المطر.		
And while ca as parks, the	apped landfills y cannot be use	s can pollute the soil and ground can be reused for some purposes ed for housing or agriculture.		، المغطاة لبعض	تى حفر النفايات الجيّدة التصميم يمكن أن تلوم جوفية. وبينما يمكن إعادة استخدام حفر النفايات إهداف، مثل المنتز هات، لا يمكن استخدامها للس		
	<u>correct answ</u>						
a . leache	e	e, people used open holes in the b . debris	ground	l which are ca	c. landfills		
a. safeb. harmfulc. a good way of disposing of waste3. Capped landfills can be reused for							
4. a type of	heavy sticky	b . housing ined words from the text to the earth used to make pots, bricks, entences with information fro	,etc	5.	c . agriculture able to cause harm or injury		
 To get rid of waste, countries can							
1. c 2. b 3. a 4. clay 5. dangerous 6. bury, burn or recycle it. 7. rainfall dissolves some of the chemicals from the waste. 8. hold the waste material more safely. 9. pollute the soil and groundwater. 10. they are dangerous.							

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solid	صلب	having a fixed shape; not a liqui	d or gas	له شکل ثابت؛ ليس سائلاً أو غاز		
waste	نفايات	materials that are no longer needed and a	re thrown away.	مواد لم نعد نحتاجها ويتم رميها		
compost	سماد يحول إلى سماد	decayed organic material used as a p to make plants into con		مادة عضوية متعفنة تستخدم كسماد نباتي يحوّل النباتات إلى سماد		
reduce	يقلل من	to make something less in size o	r amount	يقلل من شيء ما في الحجم أو الكمية		
volume	حجم	the total amount of someth	ing	الكمية الكلية لشيء ما		
toxic	سام	containing poison or caused by poison	ous substances	يحتوي على السم أو تسببه المواد السامة		
pesticide	مبيد حشري	a substance used to destroy harm	ful insects	مادة تستخدم للقضاء على الحشرات الضارة		
residue	مخلفات _ بقايا	the small part of something that is left af is used	ter the main part	الجزء الصغير من شيء ما الذي يبقى بعد أن يتم استخدام الجزء الرئيسي		
incineration	حرق – صهر	the process of destroying something	g by burning	عملية تدمير شيء ما عن طريق الحرق		
technique, all composted.	the solid wa	ipal solid waste composting. With this aste that a community produces can be duce the volume of waste disposed of in	تي ينتجها المجتمع	حل آخر هو تحويل النفايات الصلبة البلدي التقنية، يمكن تحويل كلّ النفايات الصلبة ال إلى سماد. هذا سيقلل بشكل كبير من حجم النفايات التي		
and <u>toxic</u> pesti	age of this t <u>cide</u> residue	ype of composting is that heavy metals s may be left in the compost.	تبقى في السماد.	في حفر النفايات الصحيّة. إحدى مساوئ هذا النوع من التحويل إلى س الثقيلة ومخلفات المبيدات الحشرية السامّة قد		
رق النفايات الصلبة يسمى الصهر. لهذا العملية بعض المحاسن some advantages over landfills. Incinerators take up less space and do not pollute groundwater.						
electricity. Unfortunately,	كن استخدام الحرارة الذاتجة عن حرق النفايات الصلبة في ليد الكهرباء. وء الحظ، للمحارق مساوئ أيضاً. على سبيل المثال، تطلق they release some pollution into the air.					
as 90 percent, s	some waste	reduce the volume of waste by as much still remains, and this has to be disposed s also cost much more money to build	ب التخلص منها في	وعلى الرغم من أن المحارق تقلل من حجم ال إلى ٩٠ % ، تبقى بعض النفايات، والتي يجد مكان ما. يكلف بناء المحارق أيضاً نقوداً أذ النفايات.		
Choose the co	orrect answ	er a , b or c :				
a . some		we can get rid of waste. b . most than incinerators.	C . 2	111		
a. costs mo	•	b . needs less space		costs less money		
 Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below: a substance used to destroy harmful insects and small animals containing poison or caused by poisonous substances Complete the following sentences with information from the text 						
5. The munic	ipal solid w	aste composting technique would	•	an be produced from		
-	The problem with solid waste composting is that					
7. Incinerator	rs have adva	antages over landfills in that they	memeration	15		
Image:						
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process	عملية	a series of actions that are de		er to achieve a	سلسلة من الأفعال يتم القيام بها للوصول	
	يعالج	particular		4 14	إلى نتيجة معينة	
		to make something read	-		يجعل شيئاً جاهزاً للاستخدام أو البيع	
raw	خام	natural; not chang		ans	طبيعي _ لم يغيره البشر	
aluminum	ألمنيوم	a light silver-g			معدن خفيف لونه فضي _ رمادي	
can	علبة	a metal container where for	od or drink	is preserved	حاوية معدنية يتم حفظ الطعام أو الشراب فيها	
ore	فلز	rock or earth from which	n metal can	be mined	صخور أو تراب يمكن استخراج المعدن منها	
mine	يستخرج – ينقب	to dig a deep hole in the grou etc out of the		ove coal, gold	يحفر حفرة عميقة في الأرض لاستخراج الفحم والذهب الخ من باطن الأرض	
conserve	يحافظ على	prevent from bei	ing overuse	ed	يمنع الإفراط في الاستخدام	
melt	ينصهر	to become a liqu	id by heatin	ng	يصبح سائلا عن طريق التسخين	
temperature	درجة الحرارة	a measure of how hot or cold	d a place of	r something is	قياس حرارة أو برودة مكان أو شيء ما	
The process of	reclaiming rav	v materials and reusing them	is called	-	عملية استرداد المواد الخام وإعادة استخد	
recycling. Recy	cling reduces	the volume of solid waste.			التصنيع (التدويل). تقال إعادة التصنيع حجم	
		rgy needed to obtain and pro			توفّر إعادة التصنيع أيضاً الطاقة التي نحتاج	
	• •	olves four main categories of	f product:	-	ومعالجة المواد الخام. تشمل معظم عمليات إعـ أنهاع بنسبة بن المنة مات المحدن بالز حاصيا	
metal, glass, pa		and <u>aluminum</u> can be mel	tad dawn		أنواع رئيسية من المنتجات: المعدن والزجاج واا يمكـن صـــهر وإعــادة اســتخدام المعــادن اا	
		soft drink cans, for exampl			يمصل المسهر وإعمادة استعدام المعمدين ا والألمنيوم. يمكن إعادة تصنيع الألمنيوم في	
recycled.		r	-,		الخفيفة، على سبيل المثال.	
Recycling met	tal saves mon	ey and causes less pollut	tion than	اً أقل من معالجة	توفر إعادة تصنيع المعدن النقود وتسبب تلوث	
processing new	materials. Wit	h recycling, no ore needs to	be mined,	المواد الجديدة. مع إعادة التصنيع، لا نحتاج إلى استخراج		
transported to t	factories or pro	cessed. Recycling metals also	o helps to	فلزات أو نقلها إلى المصانع أو معالجتها. تساعد إعادة تصنيع		
conserve these	nonrenewable	resources.		المعادن أيضاً في المحافظة على هذه الموارد الغير متجددة.		
	•	expensive. Glass pieces can				
	-	to make new glass contain r temperature than the raw ma			الزجاجية مرة تلو مرة لصنع أواني زجاجيـ القطع المعاد تصنيعها بدرجة حرارة أقل من	
•		ired. Recycling glass also re			ولذلك، نحتاج طاقة أقل. تقلل إعادة تصنيع ا	
		by mining the raw material		-	ريان البيئي الذي يسببه استخراج المواد ال	
used to make g	-			, <u> </u>	في صناعة الرجاج.	
Choose the co	rrect answer a	a , b or c :				
-		than recycling it.			(الدورة الأولى ٢٠١٥)	
	ore pollution	b . needs a lower t	temperatur	e c. c	costs less money	
a. needs me		energy and raw materials. b . does not need		C S	aves had grange	
3. Recycling						
a. expensive b. not expensive c. difficult						
Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:						
	4. rock or earth from which metal can be mined 5. makes something less					
		tences with information fro				
		n be recycled are	•		s energy because	
	• •	ng metal is better than	-		(الدورة الأولى ٢٠١٥)	
processing r	new materials i	s that it	•	cling metal sav	ves money because with it	
<u>I a 2 c 3 b 4 ora 5 raduces</u> 6 metal glass paper and plastic 7 saves money 8 the recycled pieces melt at a lower temperature						

1. a2. c3. b4. ore5. reduces6. metal, glass, paper and plastic.7. saves money.8. the recycled pieces melt at a lower temperaturethan the raw materials.9. less energy10. no ore needs to be mined, transported to factories or processed.

الملحق العلمي (النصوص العلمية) اللغة الانكليزية : الثالث الثانوي العلمي م. مؤيد حمدان 0988660384 كتلة من المادة طرية ورطبة، غالبا ما تكون عجينة الورق a soft, wet mass of material, often made from wood pulp مصنوعة من الخشب وتستخدم لصنع الورق and used to make paper سائل ثخين ولزج يخرج من الأشجار أو مادة الراتنج a thick, sticky liquid that comes out of trees or a resin مشابهه له يتم إنتاجها كيميائيا similar substance produced chemically سائل أو مسحوق يستخدم لغسل الملابس مادة منظفة a liquid or powder used for washing clothes..... detergent طبقة ثخينة من النسيج تستخدم لتغطية الأرضية سجاد a thick layer of fabric used to cover the floor carpet(ing) مادة مصنوعة من الكثير من الخيوط الصغيرة، حشوة الألباف a material made from many small threads, often fibre filling غالباً ما تستخدم للحشو أو العزل used to fill or insulate About 17 trees are needed to make one metric ton of paper. Paper نحتاج حوالي ١٧ شجرة لصناعة طن مترى من الورق. تحول mills turn wood into a thick liquid called **pulp**. مصانع الورق الخشب إلى سائل ثخين يسمى عجينة الورق. يتم تمديد عجينة الورق وتجفيفها لإنتاج الورق يمكن صناعة Pulp is spread out and dried to produce paper. Pulp can also be العجينة أيضاً من الورق المستخدم، مثل الصّحف القديمة. يمكن made from used paper, such as old newspapers. Most paper إعادة تصنيع معظم المنتجات الورقية لمرّات قليلة فقط. products can only be recycled a few times. الورق المعاد تصنيعه ليس بنعومة أو متانة الورق المصنوع من Recycled paper is not as smooth or as strong as paper made from عجينة الورق. في كلّ مرّة يعاد تصنيع الورق فيها، يكون الورق wood pulp. Each time paper is recycled, the new paper is rougher, الجديد أكثر خشونة وضعفاً وأكثر سواداً. weaker and darker. عندما يتم تكرير النفط لصناعة البنزين والمنتجات الأخرى، تبقى When oil is refined to make petrol and other products, solid مواد صلبة تسمى الراتنجات؛ يمكن تسخين الراتنجات وتمديدها materials called resins are left over; resins can be heated, ووضعها في قوالب لصناعة منتجات بلاستيكية. stretched and molded into plastic products. تشمل المنتجات الشائعة المصنوعة من البلاستيك أباريق الحليب، Common products made from plastic include milk jugs, detergent وحاويات المنظفات وزجاجات المشر وبات الخفيفة. containers and soft drink bottles. عند إعادة تصنيعه، يمكن للبلاستيك الجديد أن يتخذ أشكالاً مختلفة When they are recycled, the new plastic can take on very different جداً، كالسجّاد أو مقاعد المنتزهات أو حشوات الألياف للسترات forms, such as carpeting, park benches or fiber filling for jackets والكثير من الأشياء الأخرى. and many other things. Choose the correct answer a , b or c : (الدورة الأولى _ ٢٠١٥) 1. To produce high-quality paper we use pulp made from **a**. used paper **b**. wood c. recycled materials 2. Plastic products can be made from **b**. soft drink bottles a. pulp c. resins Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below: 3. a soft, wet mass of material, used to make paper 4. a liquid or powder used for washing Complete the following sentences with information from the text 7. Two examples of plastic 6. Resins are products are الحلول 3. pulp 4. detergent 1. b 2. c 5. rougher, weaker and darker. 6. solid materials left over when oil is refined to make petrol and other products. 7. milk jugs and detergent containers. حاوية تستخدم للاحتفاظ بالسوائل a container used for holding liquids vessel وعاء بذور مثل البازلاء يمكنك أكلها seeds such as peas that you can eat pulses حبوب إعادة التصنيع ليست حلأ نهائياً لمشكلة النفايات الصلبة. بعض Recycling is not a complete answer to the solid waste problem. المواد لا يمكن إعادة تصنيعها. وليس هناك استخدامات كافية لبعض Some materials cannot be recycled. There are not enough uses المنتجات المعاد تصنيعها، مثل الصحف قلبلة الجودة. for some recycled products, such as low-quality newspaper. وأخيراً، تتطلب كلّ عمليات إعادة التصنيع الطاقة وتسبب بعض Finally, all recycling processes require energy and create some التلوث. لا يجب إعادة تصنيع كلّ المواد التي نستخدمها. بإعادة pollution. Not all the materials we use have to be recycled. By استخدام الأشياء، يمكننا التقليل من الحاجة لمكبات النفايات والآلات reusing objects, we can reduce the need for disposal sites and the المسببة للتلوث المستخدمة في بعض عمليات إعادة التصنيع. polluting machinery used for some recycling processes.

الملحق العلمي (النصوص العلمية) م. مؤيد حمدان 0988660384				المل	اللغة الانكليزية : الثالث الثانوي العلمي			
holders or bags can	r storage	vessels for rice, p	ome flower vases, ca <u>pulses</u> and sugar. P is or for insulating	lastic	لرز والحبوب	يمكن أن تصبح القوارير والأواني الزجاجية الفار للورود أو حاملات للشموع أو أوعية لتخزين ا والسكر. يمكن استخدام الحقائب البلاستيكية كأغطي		
home.						لعزل المنازل.		
Choose th	<u>ne correct</u>	t answer a , b or o	<u>c :</u>					
1		can be r	ecycled.					
a. All	materials		b. Not all mate	erials	С	c. No materials		
2. We ca	n get floo	r coverings by						
	sing plast		b. reusing glass	s bottles		c. neither (a) nor (b)		
	• •	-	from the text to th					
		olding liquids			you can eat			
		0 1	vith information fro		•			
		-	an	1		tages of recycling are that		
	•	0 5	is that			f reusing objects is when		
		8 <u>9</u>		الحلول	P			
1.b 2.a	3. vessels	4. pulses 5. reuse			ed for disposal	sites and the polluting machinery used for some		
recycling pro		-				or some recycled products, such as low-quality		
newspaper.		8. plastic bags	are used as floor covering	gs.				
methane	ميتان	a gas	that you cannot see	or smell		غاز لا تستطيع أن تراه أو تشمه		
carbon	ثانى أكسيد	a gas produce	ed when animals brea	athe out o	or when	غاز يتم إنتاجه عندما تقوم الحيوانات بالزفير أو		
dioxide					عندما يتم حرق الكربون في الهواء			
vent	فتحة	an opening that a	llows air, gas or liqu	id to pas	s in and out	فتحة تسمح للهواء أو الغاز أو السائل بالمرور		
compact	يضغط	pack thi	ings together closely	and neat	tly	يحزم أشياء مع بعضها بشكل محكم وأنيق		
well	بئر	a deep hole in th	e ground from which	h people	take water	حفرة عميقة في الأرض يحصل منها الناس على الماء		
dissolve	يحل	to make a soli	d mix with a liquid a	and be a j	part of it	يجعل مادة صلبة تمتزج مع سائل وتكون جزءأ منه		
A Sanitar	y Landfill	l (p9)				حفرة نفايات صحية		
Leachate	treatment	t: The collected le	achate is pumped in	to holdir	معهافي ng	معالجة الرّشاحة : يتم ضخ الرّشاحة التي تم ج		
			y leftover solids are	e collecte	مع المواد ed	خزانات حافظة ومعالجتها بالمواد الكيميائية. يتم جمع المواد		
and transp	orted to a	safe disposal site.				الصلبة المتبقية ونقلها إلى مكب نفايات أمن.		
	•		waste in a landfill,	•	0	استرداد الغاز: تقوم البكتيريا بتفكيك النفايات في حفرة نفايات،		
		•	ises could build up p	oressure		حيث تنتج الميتان و غاز ثاني أكسيد الكربون. يمكن هذه الغاز ات ضغطاً في حفر ة النفايات وتسبب انفجار		
		e an explosion.						
			gases and release t	them. Th	يتم حرق he	لتجنب ذلك، تجمع أنابيب التهوية الغازات وتطلقها. الغازات أحياناً في لهب.		
gases are sometimes burned off in a flare.						معدرات معيد في عهد. طبقات النفايات الصلبة: يقلل ضغط النفايات م		
Solid waste layers : Compacting the waste reduces its volume and keeps the landfill from settling.						ويحمي الحفرة من أن ترتص.		
Each layer of compacted waste is covered with a layer of clean soil or						تغطى كل طبقة من النفايات المضىغوطة بطبقة م		
يفة أو البلاستيك.								
Monitoring wells : Testing wells surround the landfill. The wells are monitored to detect any waste polluting the groundwater.						آبار المراقبة : تحيط أبار مراقبة بحفرة النفايات. ت الأبار لمتابعة إذا ما كانت النفايات تلوث المياه الجوف		
Leachate collection: Water moving through the landfill dissolves						تجميع الرّشاحة : يحل الماء عند مروره بحفرة		
substances at the bott		waste material, fo	rming leachate, whic	ch collec	ي تتجمع sts	مواداً من النفايات، حيث يشكل الرّشاحة، والذ في الأسفل.		
Liners: L	ayers of c	lay and plastic lin	e the bottom and side	des of tl	, أطراف he	- البطانات : تبطن طبقات الطين والبلاستيك أسفل		
			eaking into the soil.			حفرة النفايات. تمنع هذه البطانة تسرّب السوائل إلى		
				7 -				

دان 0988660384	م. مؤيد حما	ملحق العلمي (النصوص العلمية)	ال	اللغة الانكليزية : الثالث الثانوي العلمي		
		ي الفضاء Daily Life in Space	الحياة اليومية فم	(p 10)		
airtight	محكم	not allowing air to escape or pass	لا يسمح للهواء بالخروج أو المرور من خلاله			
shuttle	مكوك	a form of transportation that travel		شكل من أشكال النقل ينتقل جيئة وذهاباً -		
mechanism	آلية	forth - a vehicle that can travel in a system of parts working together i	-	مركبة يمكن أن تنتقل إلى الفضاء نظام تعمل فيه أجزاء مع بعضها في آلة		
microgravity	الجاذبية الصغيرة	very weak gravity		معنا يعمل فيد اجراع مع بعطيه في الد جاذبية ضعيفة جداً		
lincrogravity	(شبه انعدام الجاذبية)	very weak gravity				
cylinder	اسطوانة	a shape or container with circul	ar ends	شكل أو حاوية لها نهايات دائرية		
seal	مانعة تسرب	a substance used to keep air out o	f something	مادة تستخدم لكي تبقي الهواء خارج شيء ما		
vacuum	الفراغ	a space that is completely empty	of all gas	فضاء خال تماماً من كل الغاز ات		
Great explorers have travelled across deserts, the Antarctic and up ا وإلى أعالي الجبال، حيث كانوا يجابهون ظروفاً Now, people even travel into space where the conditions are far more extreme and a tiny mistake can mean death within thirty seconds. They do not do it for fun or to place their country's flag on a planet; بهذا ليس لأجل التسلية أو لوضع علم بلادهم على						
-	ace because they ut very important		ی مستوی عال	كوكب؛ فهم في الفضاء لأنهم علماء مؤ هلون علـ يحتاجون تنفيذ عمل هام جداً.		
		دورة عام ۲۰۱۰				
research, there life inside an <u>a</u> more than just People require the carbon dio of day-to-day I washing, for ex For humans to need to be ve dioxide extract	needs to be care <u>iirtight</u> space <u>shu</u> oxygen and heat. the correct atmos xide that living the iving in microgres cample). survive in space ery carefully plat tor doesn't work	pace, survive and conduct important ful organisation and planning. Daily uttle or space station requires much osphere, a mechanism for removing hings produce, and a reliable means avity (ways of eating, drinking and for months at a time, all these things nned. If, for example, the carbon , or the system for maintaining the h, then they will die.	لكي يذهب كانن بشري إلى الفضاء ويبقى على قيد الحياة ويقوم بأبحاث هامة، يجب أن يكون هناك تنظيماً وتخطيطاً دقيقين. تتطلب الحياة اليومية داخل مكوك فضائي محكم أو محطة فضائية أكثر بكثير من مجرد الأكسجين والحرارة. الكربون الذي تنتجه الكائنات الحيّة، ووسيلة موثوق بها الكربون الذي تنتجه الكائنات الحيّة، ووسيلة موثوق بها والعسيل، على سبيل المثال). لكي يبقى البشر على قيد الحياة في الفضاء لأشهر دفعة واحدة، يجب التخطيط لكل هذه الأمور بعناية شديدة. على سبيل المثال، إذا لم تعمل مزيلة غاز ثاني أكسيد الكربون، أو يتعطل نظام المحافظة على الجو المناسب، فإنهم سوف يموتوا.			
-		oxygen cylinders and fuels have to		كلّ المواد المناسبة والغذاء واسطوانات الأكسج		
	d supplied correc			تحضير ها والتزود بها بشكل مناسب.		
All the machinery and seals that keep the air in, the cabin pressure داخل، وصنعات التسرب التي تحافظ على الهواء في داخل، وضغط الحجرة مناسباً والتي تحمي رواد الفضاء من ومنعات من ومنعط الحجرة مناسباً والتي تعمي رواد الفضاء من مناسباً والتي تحمي رواد الفضاء من من مناسباً والتي تحمي رواد الفضاء من من مناسباً والتي تحمي رواد الفضاء من						
	orrect answer a					
 Daily life inside a space shuttle needs a. oxygen, heat and other features b. oxygen and heat c. only oxygen Organisation and planning are important for people to a. go into space b. continue to live and conduct research c. both (a) and (b) 						
Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below: 3. a vehicle that can travel into space 4. a space that is completely empty of all gas 5. not allowing air to escape or pass through - 8 -						

م. مؤيد حمدان 0988660384

الملحق العلمي (النصوص العلمية)

اللغة الانكليزية : الثالث الثانوي العلمي

Complete the following sentences with information from the text

6. If the carbon dioxide extractor doesn't work, humans....

7. All the correct materials taken into space need to be...

8. Seals and machinery on a space station should \dots

	۲. An the contect materials taken into space need to be						
1. a 2. c 3. sh	1. a 2. c 3. shuttle 4. vacuum 5. airtight 6. will die 7. prepared and supplied correctly. 8. work perfectly every second of every minute.						
spare	مادة أو كمية إضافية an extra item or amount قطع غيار - احتياط spare						
mission	مهمّة	an important job that someone has b	been given to do	عمل هام طلب من شخص ما القيام به			
survive	يبقى على قيد الحياة	to keep alive		يبقى على قيد الحياة			
skilled	ماهر	having a special ability or	talent	له قدرة أو موهبة خاصة			
team	فريق	a group of people who work	together	مجموعة من الناس يعملون معاً			
laboratory	مخبر	a special room in which a scientist d	loes experiments	غرفة خاصة يقوم فيها العالم بتجارب			
atmosphere	الجو ــ الغلاف الجوي	the mixture of gases surroundin	ng the Earth	مزيج الغازات التي تحيط بالأرض			
Earth	الأرض	the planet that we live	on	الكوكب الذي نعيش عليه			
the supplies ar limited space. A small miscal mission will pr	re important, yet loulation in the pl robably mean the	t it must not break down once; all spares cannot be carried because of anning and preparation of the space death of everyone on board.	بار بسبب محدودية مداد للمهمة الفضائية ها.	الآلات معقدة، ومع ذلك يجب أن لا تتعط هامة، ومع ذلك لا يمكن حمل قطع الغ المكان. الخطأ الحسابي البسيط في التخطيط والإع من المحتمل أن يعني موت كل من على متن			
months at a tir	ne.	ve very successfully in space for		على الرغم من هذا، يمكن للناس البقاء بنج لأشهر دفعة واحدة.			
-		omfort, and they can carry out be done anywhere on Earth.	يمكنهم العيش في راحة نسبية، ويمكنهم تنفيذ أعمال هامة لا يمكن القيام بها في أي مكان على الأرض.				
Any space mi	ission involves e	enormous risks, but with a highly	_	تتطلب كلّ مهمة فضائية مخاطر جسيمة، و			
		ng team, people can be prepared for	على مستوى عال من التدريب وماهر ومُجد، يمكن إعداد الناس				
	-	of great scientific importance.		ويمكنهم القيام بمهمات فضائية لها أهمية عا			
scientific expe	-	n (ISS) contains laboratories where ed out that cannot be done on Earth heavy gravity.		تحوي محطة الفضاء الدّولية مخابر يتم ا العلمية التي لا يمكن القيام بها على الأرض وجاذبيتها القوية.			
Choose the co	orrect answer a	<u>, b or c :</u>					
	not be carried ir not necessary	a space station because b. they are easy to carry	c . th	ere is not enough space			
 The experimentary a. no gravi 		arried out in space cannot be done o b . strong gravity		the earth has eak gravity			
C C	•						
	Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:3. the mixture of gases surrounding the Earth4. having a special ability or talent						
Complete the following sentences with information from the text							
5. A small error in the preparation of a space mission may cause							
6. In order to	6. In order to conduct a successful space mission, Astronauts should be						
		<u>الحلول</u>					
1. c 2. b	3. atmosphere 4	. skilled 5. the death of everyone on boa	rd. 6. highly tra	ined, skilled and hard-working.			

الملحق العلمي (النصوص العلمية) اللغة الانكليزية : الثالث الثانوي العلمي م. مؤيد حمدان 0988660384 كل الناس الذين يعملون على متن طائرة أو مركبة طاقم all the people who work on a plane or a crew فضاء spaceship صغير جداً صغير جداً very small tiny إزالة المواد الوسخة أو الضارة purification تتقية the removal of dirty or harmful substances الإصلاحات الضرورية للمحافظة على شيء ما في صبانة the repairs that are necessary to keep something maintenance حالة حيدة in good condition يوقف الأذي أو الضرر to stop harm or damage يحمي protect غاز ليس له لون أو رائحة، ولكنه ضروري لكي أكسجين a gas that has no colour or smell, but is oxygen تعيش معظم النباتات والحيوانات necessary for most plants and animals to live حجرة a separate section or part of something قسم أو جزء منفصل من شيء ما compartment دورة عام ۲۰۱۲ لا يعمل الكثير من الناس في الفضاء في نفس الوقت، حيث تكون Not many people work in space at any one time, as crews on a الطواقم في محطة الفضاء دائماً صغيرة بقدر الإمكان. وهذا يعنى space station are always as small as possible. It means that there أن هناك القليل جداً من الناس للقيام بكلّ الأعمال التقنية والعلمية are very few people to do all the technical, scientific and و المنز لية. domestic jobs. يشارك الجميع في أعباء العمل الثقيلة ومساحة السكن الصغيرة. Everyone shares the huge workload and the tiny living area. The الطاقم كله علماء مؤهلون على مستوى عال لديهم عمل هام عليهم crew are all highly qualified scientists who have important work to do. القيام به. ولكنهم يعيشون أيضاً في مساحة صغيرة عليهم المحافظة على But they also live in a small area that must be kept clean and they نظافتها وهم يحتاجون لإعداد الطعام، وصيانة الأنظمة على متنها need to prepare food, maintain the systems on board and still fit ومع ذلك يجدون وقتاً كافياً بين أعمالهم الرئيسية للحصول على in enough time between their main jobs to get enough sleep and كفايتهم من النوم والتمارين. exercise. يقوم رواد الفضاء بالتنظيف بين واجباتهم الرئيسية؛ حيث ينظفون The astronauts carry out the cleaning in between their main duties; المساحة المخصصة للطعام، ويغيرون مصافى نظام تنقية الهواء they clean the meal area, change the air **purification** system's ويجمعون النفايات ويمسحون الجدران والأرضيات. filters, collect the rubbish and wipe down the walls and floors. لكلّ من رواد الفضاء أيضاً أدوار صيانة، حيث يعتنون بالأجهزة Each astronaut also has maintenance roles, looking after important الهامة. على متن محطة الفضاء الدولية، تتحكم أجهزة التحكم systems. On board the ISS, the environmental control and life البيئي وأجهزة المحافظة على الحياة بعناصر مثل الضبغط الجوي support systems control elements such as atmospheric pressure, ومستويات الأكسجين وإعادة تدويل الماء. oxygen levels and water recycling. غالباً، تتطلب صيانة أجهزة التحكم الهامة تلك العمل خارج محطة Often, maintaining these important controls involves working on الفضاء في بدله فضائية والتي بحد ذاتها يجب أن تحمى رائد the outside of the space station in a space suit which itself has to الفضاء من الفضاء وتؤمن الوسائل التي تمكن البشر العيش protect the astronaut from space and provide the means for a لبضعة ساعات (مثل الأكسجين). human to live for a few hours (such as oxygen). ينام رواد الفضاء في حجرات صغيرة مستخدمين حقائب النوم. Astronauts sleep in small **<u>compartments</u>** using sleeping bags. Choose the correct answer a , b or c : 1. A space suit must protect the astronaut and provide him with a. hydrogen **b**. oxygen c. nitrogen 2. Astronauts do the cleaningtheir duties. **a**. after they finish **b**. before they start c. during the performance of Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below: separate sections or parts of something 4. the removal of dirty or harmful substances 3. Complete the following sentences with information from the text 5. On a space station, the crew's number 6. One of the maintenance roles of an astronaut is الحلول 6. looking after important systems. 5. is always as small as possible. 1. b 2. c 3. compartments 4. purification

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م. مؤيد حمدان 0988660384		بق العلمي (النصوص العلمية)	اللغة الانكليزية : الثالث الثانوي العلمي				
astronaut	رائد فضاء	someone who travels and works in	a spaceship	شخص يسافر و يعمل في مركبة فضاء			
float	يطفو _ يطير	move slowly through the	air	يتحرك ببطئ في الهواء			
blindfold	عصابة عينين	a cloth that covers someone's eye them from seeing	s to prevent	قطعة قماش تغطي عيني شخص ما لمنعه من الرؤيا			
bone	عظمة	one of the hard parts that togethe skeleton of a human or an		أحد الأجزاء الصلبة التي تشكل معاً الهيكل العظمي لإنسان أو حيوان			
gravity	الجاذبية	the force that attracts a body to centre of the Earth	wards the	القوة التي تجذب جسم نحو مركز الأرض			
treadmill	جهاز المشي والجري	a device used to exercise by wa running, but without travel	U U	آلة تستخدم للتمرين عن طريق المشي و الجري، ولكن بدون التنقل			
		ورة عام ۲۰۱۳	<u>د</u>				
There is no day when it is most		ace, so sleep is simply planned for	التخطيط للنوم	لا يوجد نهار وليل في الفضاء، ولذلك ببساطة يتم عندما يحين الوقت الأنسب.			
	y strapped into t	mpartments using sleeping bags. these so that they will not float out		ينـام رواد الفضـاء فـي حجـرات صـغيرة مستـ النـوم. حيث يتم ربطهم فيها برخـاوة لكي لا يو أثناء نومهم.			
		o available for the astronauts, who vith the noise from the machines.	تكون عصائب الأعين وسدادات الأذن أيضا متوفرة لرواد الفضاء، الذين قد يجدون النوم صعباً بسبب ضجيج الآلات.				
-	ver, astronauts v	eight hours for sleeping. Most of vill normally sleep for around six, k to do.	تتطلب الأعمال الروتينية اليومية تخصيص ثماني ساعات للنوم. لكن معظم الوقت ينام رواد الفضاء بشكل طبيعي حوالي ست ساعات، لأنه غالباً ما يكون هناك أعمال كثيرة جداً عليهم القيام بها.				
_		nding any long period in space is cise so that the bones and muscles	جزء هام آخر عند قضاء فترة طويلة في الفضاء هو الحصول على كمية مناسبة من التمارين من أجل أن تبقى العظام والعضلات قوية.				
	-	ways moving against the force of scles supporting the body.	على الأرض دائماً يتحرك البشر بمواجهة قوة الجاذبية، حيث تسند العظام والعضلات الجسم.				
In space there is quickly.	s no gravity so th	he bones and muscles weaken very	ام والعضلات	في الفضاء لا يوجد جاذبية ولهذا تضعف العظ بسرعة كبيرة.			
1		lo about two hours of exercise a such as <u>treadmills</u> and exercise		في الفضاء، يحتاج رواد الفضاء قضاء ساعة التمرين يومياً، باستخدام آلات للتمارين كجهاز الم التمارين.			
Choose the con							
	use earplugs to						
a . keep liste	ning to each oth	b . increase the noise of the	he machines	c . avoid the noise of the machines			
2. Astronauts	will normally s	leep for less than eight hours beca	use they hav				
a . a lot of fr		b . a lot of work		c. nothing to do			
 Astronauts will normally sleep for less than eight hours because they have							
	-	y towards the centre of the Earth.		MMMMGZOUL			
4. a cloth that covers someone's eyes to prevent them from seeing . <u>Complete the following sentences with information from the text</u>							
5. In order not to float out of their sleeping bags, astronauts							
6. The bones and muscles of the astronauts would become weak very quickly if they							
		الحلول					
1. c 2. b 3.	gravity 4. bli	ndfolds 6. are loosely strapped into	these bags.	7. didn't get the right amount of exercise.			
1							

liquid	سائل	a substance that is not a solid or a ga	s like water	مادة ليست صلبة أو غاز كالماء	
damage	يدمّر	to cause physical harm to something		يسبب ضرراً مادياً لشيء ما – يدمّر	
stabilize	يجعله مستقر أ	make something stable, so it is not like	<u> </u>	جعل شيئاً مستقراً، وبهذا من غير المحتمل أن يتغير	
resuscitation	إنعاش	reviving someone from unconsci	ousness	إخراج شخص ما من حالة فقدان الوعي	
	- /	, when Yuri Gagarin first went into		بداية ستينات القرن العشرين، عندما ذهب يو	
		-sized and kept in small aluminum	•	ضاء لأول مرّة، كَان الطعام بحجم اللقمة وكارً خيرة من الألمنيوم.	
Ũ		y so that it wouldn't take up too much in a single mouthful before it floated		. كان يتم تصميم الطعام بهذه الطريقة لكي برة جداً ويكون بالإمكان تناوله بلقمة وا. بداً.	
	e hot or co	enjoy food from plastic <u>containers</u> that ld water added. Fruit and nuts can also		(آن، على أية حال، يستمتع رواد الفضاء بال ستيكية والتي تحتاج إضافة بعض الماء الح كن أكل الفواكه والجوز في الفضاء أيضاً.	
•	It mustn't	traw is used to suck the liquid out of a spill or float out of the cup, or it could ters.		د شرب السوائل، تستخدم مصاصة لامتصاص تومة. يجب أن لا يندلق أو يطير بعيداً عن الذ ر بعض الحواسيب.	
this is largely s	milar to or	t, issue to address is the toilet. In space he on <u>Earth</u> , with the difference being p themselves onto it.	بيرة الحمّام على	سألة أخرى،على نفس الدرجـة مـن الأهمي مـّـام. فـي الفضــاء، هـذا يشـابه إلـى درجـة ك رِض، ويكمن الفرق في أن على رواد الفضاء	
-	suck up	to flush it, there is a vacuum-cleaner- the waste, which is then dried and	بدلاً من المياه الجارية لتنظيف، هناك نظام يشبه المكنسة الكهربائية لامتصاص الأوساخ، والتي يتم تجفيفها بعد ذلك والتخلص منها على الأرض.		
spreading gern	ns. They constructed or wet towe	n in space to stay healthy and avoid to this by washing themselves with els, and they use special shampoo that duce foam.			
receives intensi	ve training	ew has a specific assigned role and for it. The crew medical officer is in trained in first aid and in stitching up ons.	تدريبات مكثفة عليه. ضابط الطاقم الصحي مسؤول عن		
space and can b	be used to store to Earth. A	vill treat minor injuries and illnesses in stabilise the patient's condition during All the crew are trained in emergency attack.	ة المريض مستقرة	الج المعدات الطبيـة على متن المركبـة الإص فيفة في الفضاء ويمكن استخدامها لجعل حال ء رحلة العودة إلى الأرض. يتم تدريب الطاة وارئ بعد نوبة قلبية.	
Choose the con	rect answ	er a , b or c :			
a. using forl3. In space, ifa. useless	n tubes tronauts' fo cs water spill	 b. dishes b. dishes b. at one time b. at one time ed or floated out of a container, the cor b. updated 	mouth c nputers could b	. using spoons	
a . running v	vater po used in a	here isb. a vacuum-cleaner-like space b. needs water	system c	. a vacuum cleaner c. neither (a) nor (b)	
Match two of t	he underli	ined words from the text to the defin	itions below:		
	ve live on	7. reviving someone			

مدان 0988660384	م. مؤيد ح	تق العلمي (النصوص العلمية)	الملح	اللغة الانكليزية : الثالث الثانوي العلمي					
Complete the following sentences with information from the text									
8. Food was b	8. Food was bite-sized and kept in small aluminum tubes so 10. The toilet in space is different from that								
that			on Earth in	n that					
9. Astronauts m	ust remain clea	in in space in order to	11.To be	able to do the job well, each					
		دورة الثانية – ٢٠١٤)	اله) astronaut i	n the crew (٢٠١٤ – ٢٠١٤)					
		الحلول							
			wouldn't take up to	o much room and could be eaten in a single					
mouthful before it f 10. astronauts have		tay healthy and avoid spreading germs. s onto it. 11. has a specific assigned re	ale and receives int	ansiva training for it					
fluid	سائل		Sie and receives int	سائل					
	التطور - التحول	a liquid	nimala davalan	الفكرة العلمية أن النباتات والحيوانات تتطور					
evolution	التصور - التحون	the scientific idea that plants and a and change gradually over a long	· · · · · ·	وتتغير بشكل تدريجي في فترة زمنية طويلة					
combustion	احتراق	the process of burning son		عملية حرق شيء ما					
by-product	منتج (تأثير)	a side effect – something addit		تأثير ثانوي – شيء إضافي يتم إنتاجه أثناء					
by produce	ڻان <i>وي</i>	produced during a natural or indu		عملية طبيعية أو صناعية					
One of the main	n goals of the IS	SS is to provide a place to conduct	أمين مكان لإجراء	أحد الأهداف الرئيسية لمحطة الفضاء الدولية ت					
experiments that	t require one o	r more of the conditions found in	جودة في الفضاء	تجارب تتطلب واحد أو أكثر من الشروط المو					
space (such as r	nicrogravity).			(مثل الجاذبية الصغيرة).					
	•	been on the effects of microgravity		حتى الآن، كانت معظم الأبحاث فقط على تأثير ال					
	•	ow long periods in space affect the		على البشر. يدرس رواد الفضاء تأثير الفترات الطوير					
		ke bone loss and fluid shifts.		الجسم بالعمل على مواضيع مثل ضعف العظام ونبدًا					
	•	ess on evolution, development and		تأثير شبه انعدام الوزن على التحول و					
also the subject	-	ses of plants and animals, are now	ہ هي الان ايصب	والعمليات الداخلية للنباتات والحيوانات، موضع البحث.					
-		microgravity is not completely	الحالة الفيزيانية للسوائل في الجاذبية الصغيرة ليست مفهومة						
		on Earth, fluids can be mixed or	تماماً. في الفضاء، خلافاً للأرض، يمكن خلط (مزج) السوائل						
	-	their relative weights.		وتوحيدها (وضمتها) تقريباً بغض النظر عن أور					
	e	ly the combination of <u>fluids</u> that		يريد الباحثون أيضاً دراسة توحيد (ضم) السوا					
		By examining reactions that are	يريد البصوري بيد عرف عرفي (عم) معرفي و عني تعطي الأرض بشكل جيد. عن طريق در اسة التفاعلات التي تبطؤها						
		and low <u>temperatures</u> , scientists	الجاذبية الضعيفة ودرجات الحرارة المنخفضة، يأمل العلماء أيضاً						
		nto the way matter is made up.	المادة.	التوصل إلى فهم جديد للطريقة التي تتكون فيها ا					
Researchers also	o hope to exami	ine combustion in an environment	كون الجاذبية فيها	يأمل الباحثون أيضاً دراسة الاحتراق في بيئة ت					
with less gravity	y than on Earth.			أضعف مما هي عليه على الأرض.					
Any informatio	n they can find	d involving the efficiency of the	حتراق الفعلي، أو	أية معلومات يمكنهم إيجادها تتعلق بفاعلية الا					
0.		of by-products, could improve the	ملية إنتاج الطاقة،	إنتاج المنتجات الثانوية ، يمكن أن تحسن في ع					
•		which would be of economic and		والتي ستكون ذات فائدة اقتصادية وبيئية.					
environmental i		h							
Choose the con		<u>, b or c :</u> ixed together							
÷ .	g on their relativ	•	of their relative	weights c . neither (a) nor (b)					
	-	0		•					
		v and low temperatures in space, re b . take less time	actions	c . take more time					
a . are not po				c . take more time					
	-	energy production leads to							
	a. less harm to the environmentb. increase in costsc. both (a) and (b)								
	Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:								
*	 the process of burning something 5. liquids Complete the following sentences with information from the text 								
—	-								
• •	•								
	-								
	L I	الحلول الحلول							
1. b 2. c	3. a	4. combustion 5. fluids	6. study how	long periods on space affect the body.					
7. their relative wei	gnts.	8. any information involving the efficiency	of the actual burning	ng, or the creation of by-products.					
	- 13 -								

م. مؤيد حمدان 0988660384			الملحق العلمي (النصوص العلمية)		اللغة الانكليزية : الثالث الثانوي العلمي
			مر تكنولوجيا المعلومات The IT Age	æ	(p 14)
contour	لوط البارزة	الخط	outline of a shape		الخطوط الخارجية لشكل معين
What happens when you go shopping and you've forgotten your money? A German department store has the answer. Instead of paying with notes and coins, customers can now pay with their fingerprints! A scanner records the contours of your fingertip and sends the image electronically to your bank, which removes the money from your account.					ماذا يحدث عندما تذهب للتسوق وتنسى نقودك؟ ألماني لديه الحل. بدلاً من الدفع بالعملة الورة يمكن للزبائن الآن الدفع عن طريق بصمات أم ماسحة ضوئية الخطوط البارزة في طرف إم الصورة بشكل الكتروني إلى مصرفك، والذي يس حسابك.
implementation	تطبيق		the action of putting something into effect		عملية وضع شيء ما موضع التنفيذ
software	البرمجيات	the	programs that control what a computer is able to	البرامج التي نتحكم بما يمكن للحاسوب القيام به	

hardware	المعدات	computer equipment	معدات الحاسوب			
palm	راحة اليد	the inner side of your hand		الجانب الداخلي لليد		
refrigerator	ثلاجة	an electrical equipment used for keepir	ng food cool	جهاز كهربائي يستخدم لحفظ الطعام باردأ		
	nation Teo	ned by IT, or Information Technology. chnology' emerged in the 1970s, but it to World War II,	رين، ولكن يمكن	يتم تعريف العالم الحديث بتكنولوجيا المعلومات تكنولوجيا المعلومات في سبعينيات القرن العشر أن يعود تاريخه في الحقيقة إلى الحرب العالمية		
when the military to develop electro	عندما عمل العسكر واختصاصيو الحواسيب الا الالكترونيات، والحواسيب ونظرية المعلومات.					
تكنولوجيا المعلومات مجال واسع يشمل تصميم وتطوير (IT has a broad remit encompassing the design, development, implementation and management of computer-based information systems; particularly <u>software</u> applications and computer hardware.						
المعلومات مع استخدام الحواسيب (In short, IT deals with the use of computers and computer software						

وبرمجيات الحاسوب لتحويل وتخزين ومعالجة ونقل واستعادة

المعلومات بشكل أمن. تضم تكنولوجيا المعلومات عدة مبادئ:

إدارة البيانات وشبكات الحاسوب وهندسة الحواسيب

في السنوات الأخيرة، توسع هذا المجال من خلال التطور

الحاصل في تطبيقات الحاسوب والانترنت، ليشمل الهواتف

النقالة وألعاب الحاسوب وتكنولوجيا الفيديو بالإضافة إلى طرق

يشير الاختصار (ICT)- الذي يعني تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات – صدراحةً للتواصل الالكتروني، وهو بالتالي

في فترة عقود، تطورت الحواسيب من آلات كبيرة وضخمة

إلى أجهزة متطورة على مستوى عال يمكن وضعها في

تتطور الحواسيب بالسرعة التي تتطور فيها الطرق التي

يستخدمها الناس بها؛ تطوّر إحدى شركات الالكترونيات

ثلاجة،عندما تكون فارغة، ترسل رسالة الكترونية فيها قائمة

جديدة لتشارك ومعالجة وتخزين المعلومات الكتر ونيا.

والبرمجيات كلها مكونات رئيسية.

مصطلح مألوف بشكل متزايد.

راحة اليد.

تسوّق إلى أقرب متجر

In short, IT deals with the use of computers and computer software to convert, store, process, transmit and retrieve information securely. IT comprises various disciplines: Data Management, Computer Networking, Software and Computer Engineering are all crucial components.

In recent years, the field has ballooned through advances in computer applications and the Internet, to include mobile telephones, computer games and video technology as well as new ways of sharing, processing and storing information electronically.

The abbreviation ICT – Information and Communication Technology – which refers explicitly to electronic <u>communication</u>, is thus an increasingly familiar term.

In a matter of decades, computers have developed from large, bulky machines to highly sophisticated devices that fit in the **palm** of your hand.

Computers are evolving as rapidly as the ways in which people use them; one electronics company is developing a refrigerator that, when it is empty, emails a shopping list to the nearest supermarket!

Choose the correct answer a , b or c :

1.	Data management and computer net	working are	parts of IT.
	a . important	b . unimportant	c . secondary
2.	When computers were first invented	l, they were	
	a . small	b . tiny	c . very big
3.	Computers are developing		
	a. slowly	b. quickly	c. gradually
Ma	atch two of the underlined words f	om the text to the	definitions below:
4.	the programs that control what a com	puter is able to do	5. the inner side of your hand

الملحق العلمي (النصوص العلمية) اللغة الانكليزية : الثالث الثانوي العلمى م. مؤيد حمدان 0988660384 Complete the following sentences with information from the text 6. The two branches of society which joined forces to 8. The term IT expanded in recent years to include ... develop IT are..... 9. Today computers can be so small that they can 7. The things that computers can do to information 10. The refrigerator being developed by the electronics are to company is able to الحلول 1.a 2.c 3. b 5. palm 6. the military and early computer specialists 7. convert, store, process, transmit and retrieve it. 4. software 8. mobile phones, computer games and video technology as well as new ways of sharing, processing and storing information electronically. 9. fit in the palm of your hand. 10. email a shopping list to the nearest supermarket (when it is empty). معلومات أو حقائق يبانات information or facts data لاسلكي a system that uses radio signals instead of wires نظام يستخدم إشارات لاسلكية بدلاً من الأسلاك wireless a device that can transmit and receive جهاز يمكنه إرسال واستقبال الاتصالات جهاز استقبال وإرسال transceiver communications pictures graphics صور آلة تستخدم لنقل الناس أو الأشياء من مكان مر كبة a machine used to transport people or things vehicle إلى أخر from one place to another إدارة البيانات أساسية في صناعة تكنولوجيا المعلومات وتشير The management of data is crucial to the IT industry and refers to إلى تحليل وتنظيم وتخرين المعلومات في الحاسوب، أو the analysis, organisation and storage of information within a مجموعة من الأجهزة الالكتر ونية. computer, or a group of electronic devices. شبكة الحاسوب مجموعة من الحواسيب أو الأجهزة المتصلة A computer network is a set of computers or devices connected to ببعضها. تخدم شبكة المنطقة المحلية بيئة صغيرة نسبياً ، جامعة each other. A Local Area Network (LAN) serves a relatively small environment, a **university** for example, على سبيل المثال، بينما تغطى شبكة المنطقة الواسعة مساحة أكبر : تستخدم while a Wide Area Network (WAN) spans a larger area; الشركات المتعددة الجنسيات شبكات المنطقة الواسعة للاتصال multinational companies use WANs to connect their offices in بمكاتبها في دول مختلفة. different countries. الشبكة اللاسلكية مختلفة لأنها تنقل البيانات على مجموعات من A wireless network is different because it transfers data over sets of أجهزة الاستقبال والإرسال اللاسلكية، بدلاً من الكابلات. radio transceivers, instead of through cables. البرامج التي تتحكم بما يمكن للحاسوب القيام به تعرف The programs that control what a computer is able to do are known بالبرمجيات. تطبيقات مثل معالجات النصوص وقواعد البيانات as software. Applications such as word processors, spreadsheets, والوسائط وبرامج الصور وإدارة المعلومات الشخصية كلها media and graphics programmes, and personal information أمثلة عن برمجيات الحاسوب management are all examples of computer software. تجمع هندسة الحاسوب عناصر من الهندسة الكهر بائية وعلم Computer engineering combines elements of electrical engineering and computer science. Computer engineers are involved in many الحاسوب. يشارك مهندسو الحاسوب في جو انب كثيرة من عمل الحاسوب، من تصميم الحواسيب الشخصية إلى مراقبة الأنظمة aspects of computing, from the design of personal computers to الفرعية المتعددة في المركبات ذات المحركات monitoring the many subsystems in motor vehicles. Choose the correct answer a, b or c : 1. The management of data is in Information Technology. a. not included **b**. unnecessary c. essential 2. To connect their offices in different countries, multinational companies use a. Local Area Networks **b**. Wide Area Networks c. neither (a) nor (b) Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below: 3. information or facts 4. pictures Complete the following sentences with information from the text

5.	5. Instead of using cables, wireless networks use				7.	Computer	engineering	combines	the	two	
	6. A word processor is an example of						of				
				<u>ل</u>	الحلو						
1. c	2. b	3. data	4. graphics	5. radio transceivers.	6. softwar	re.	7. electr	rical engineering	and computer	science	e.

digitرقمرقمرقمرقمmillenniumالألفيةa period of 1,000 yearsالألفيةmeteorologyالأرصاد الجويةthe scientific study of weather conditionsقيهembeddedملحقfixed firmly in a surrounding massملحقinfrastructureالبنية التحتيةthe basic structure a country needs in order to work properlyملحقtransactionديويةعامل (تجاري)ويويةdebateعامل (تجاري)the total amount of money an organisation or person spends during a particular amount of timeويوج عام ٢٠١٤ – الدورة الأولىone of the most significant moments in IT history occurred at theدوم عام ٢٠١٤ – الدورة الأولىدوم عام ٢٠١٤ – الدورة الأولى	(جهاز) يغشل في العمل بشكل م أحد الإشارات المكتوبة التي تمثل ا () إلى (٩) فترة ١٠٠٠ عام الدراسة العلمية للظروف الجو مثبت بإحكام بكتلة محيطة مثبت بإحكام بكتلة محيطة البنية الأساسية التي تحتاجها الدولة تعامل يخص العمل مثل شراء و العمل بشكل مناسب المبلغ الإجمالي من المال الذي تنفق أو شخص أثناء فترة زمنية مع المعلومات في نهاية القرن العشرين		
numbers 0 to 9millenniumالألفيةmeteorologyالأرصاد الجويةembeddedالأرصاد الجويةembeddedملحقfixed firmly in a surrounding massinfrastructureملحقinfrastructureالبنية التحتيةthe basic structure a country needs in order to work properlyملحقtransactionالبنية التحتيةdebateعامل (تجاري)expenditureعامل (تجاري)the total amount of money an organisation or person spends during a particular amount of timeuitilthe total amount of money an organisation or person spends during a particular amount of timeuitilthe total amount of money an organisation or person spends during a particular amount of timeuitilthe total amount of money and sellinguitilthe total amount of timeuitilthe total amount of tifuitilthe total	(.) إلى (^A) فترة ١٠٠٠ عام الدر اسة العلمية للظروف الجر مثبت بإحكام بكتلة محيطة مثبت بإحكام بكتلة محيطة البنية الأساسية التي تحتاجها الدولة تعامل يخص العمل مثل شراء و نقاش جدي يشترك فيه الكثير من أو شخص أثناء فترة زمنية مع وقعت إحدى اللحظات الأكثر أه المعلومات في نهاية القرن العشرين		
meteorology الأرصاد الجوية embedded مُلحق fixed firmly in a surrounding mass infrastructure مُلحق infrastructure البنية التحتية the basic structure a country needs in order to work properly البنية التحتية transaction البنية التحتية a business deal such as buying and selling وبيع debate عامل (تجاري) he total amount of money an organisation or person spends during a particular amount of time يوية دورة عام ٢٠١٤ – الدورة الأولى One of the most significant moments in IT history occurred at the close of the twentieth century when experts predicted that computer ٢٠١٤	الدراسة العلمية للظروف الجر مثبت بإحكام بكتلة محيطة مثبت بإحكام بكتلة محيطة البنية الأساسية التي تحتاجها الدولة تعامل يخص العمل مثل شراء و نقاش جدي يشترك فيه الكثير من أو شخص أثناء فترة زمنية مع وقعت إحدى اللحظات الأكثر أه المعلومات في نهاية القرن العشرين		
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infrastructure البنية التحتية البنية التحتية the basic structure a country needs in order to work properly البنية التحتية transaction تعامل (تجاري) debate جدل serious discussion involving lots of people الناس expenditure الفاق the total amount of money an organisation or person spends during a particular amount of time ect عام ۲۰۱۴ – الدورة الأولى One of the most significant moments in IT history occurred at the close of the twentieth century when experts predicted that computer The special computer	البنية الأساسية التي تحتاجها الدولة العمل بشكل مناسب تعامل يخص العمل مثل شراء و نقاش جدي يشترك فيه الكثير من أو شخص أثناء فترة زمنية مع وقعت إحدى اللحظات الأكثر أه المعلومات في نهاية القرن العشرين		
work properlytransactionتعامل (تجاري)debateعامل (تجاري)debateموسسةserious discussion involving lots of peopleإنفاقexpenditureالفاقthe total amount of money an organisation or person spends during a particular amount of timeconstructionإنفاقconstructionإنفاقone of the most significant moments in IT history occurred at the close of the twentieth century when experts predicted that computer	العمل بَشكل مناسب تعامل يخص العمل مثل شراء و نقاش جدي يشترك فيه الكثير من أو شخص أثناء فترة زمنية مع وقعت إحدى اللحظات الأكثر أه المعلومات في نهاية القرن العشرين		
debateجدلexpenditureجدلadvumeالناسthe total amount of money an organisation or person spends during a particular amount of timeدورة عام ۲۰۱۴ – الدورة الأولىOne of the most significant moments in IT history occurred at the close of the twentieth century when experts predicted that computer	نقاش جدي يشترك فيه الكثير من المبلغ الإجمالي من المال الذي تنفق أو شخص أثناء فترة زمنية مه وقعت إحدى اللحظات الأكثر أه المعلومات في نهاية القرن العشرين		
expenditureانفاقهمؤسسةthe total amount of money an organisation or person spends during a particular amount of timeعينةدورة عام ٢٠١٤ – الدورة الأولىدورة عام ٢٠١٤ – الدورة الأولىOne of the most significant moments in IT history occurred at the close of the twentieth century when experts predicted that computer	المبلغ الإجمالي من المال الذي تنفق أو شخص أثناء فترة زمنية مع وقعت إحدى اللحظات الأكثر أه المعلومات في نهاية القرن العشرين		
يينة person spends during a particular amount of time دورة عام ۲۰۱۴ – الدورة الأولى One of the most significant moments in IT history occurred at the close of the twentieth century when experts predicted that computer	أو شخص أثناء فترة زمنية مع وقعت إحدى اللحظات الأكثر أه المعلومات في نهاية القرن العشرين		
مدية في تاريخ تكنولوجيا One of the most significant moments in IT history occurred at the close of the twentieth century when experts predicted that computer عندما تنبأ الخبراء أن أنظمة	المعلومات في نهاية القرن العشرين		
close of the twentieth century when experts predicted that computer عندما تنبأ الخبراء أن أنظمة	المعلومات في نهاية القرن العشرين		
	الحاسوب سنتعطل في منتصف ليله		
: لأنها كانت تخزن السنوات working or produce incorrect results because they stored years with	توقع علماء الحاسوب أن برامج تكنولو العمل أو تعطي نتائج غير صحيحة برقمين بدلاً من أربعة ــ٩٨ بدلاً من ٨		
would be interpreted by software as the year 1900. This became أصبح هذا يعرف المعرف. ١٩٠٠.	كانوا يعتقدون أن العام ٢٠٠٠ سين من قبل البرمجيات على أنـه العـام بعطل الألفية أو مشكلة العام ٢٠٠٠		
مستشفيات وأنظمة تخزين devices and hospital equipment to data storage systems in	توقعوا أن أنظمة تكنولوجيا المعلومات ،التي تتراوح بين أجهزة الرصد الجوي ومعدات المستشفيات وأنظمة تخزين البيانات في الحكومات والمصارف والمطارات، ستفشل.		
ç ,	كان يُعتقد أن الأنظمة الملحقة التي دَ التـاريخ، كـالمرافق والبنـى التحتيـة أيضاً.		
damage; some Australian bus-ticket machines failed to work and a الكر في استراليا في العمل	عندما حلّ منتصف الليل، سببت م فقط؛ فشلت بعض آلات قطع التذ وتعطلت القليل من التعاملات المصر		
الکبير أو إذا كان تهديدها thanks to substantial government expenditure or whether its	ما يزال يجادل الكثير فيما إذا ك الألفية بفضل الإنفاق الحكومي المتوقع مبالغاً فيه من قبل الإعلام.		
Choose the correct answer a , b or c :			
 Some scientists predicted that IT programmes would give results becau two digits instead of four. a. right b. wrong c. accurate 			
2. The damage caused by the Millennium Bug was			
a. greatb. bigc. smallMatch two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:3. fixed firmly and deeply in a surrounding mass4. to fail to work nor.Complete the following sentences with information from the text	mally		
5. In Australia, the Millennium Bug caused			
 The predicted threat of the Millennium Bug was expressed strongly by 			
1. b 2. c 3. embedded 4. malfunction 5. only minimal damage; some Australian bus-ticket machines f	failed to work 6. the media		
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م. مؤيد حمدان 0988660384		الملحق العلمي (النصوص العلمية)		اللغة الانكليزية : الثالث الثانوي العلمي	
transform	يحوّل - يغير	to change completely from one form to	o another	يغير بشكل كامل من شكل إلى آخر	
thrive	يزدهر	to become successful or strong and l	nealthy	يصبح ناجحاً أو قوياً وسليماً	
parallel	مواز	to be side by side with the same distance, or to occu at the same time		يكون جنباً إلى جنب بنفس المسافة، أو يحدث في نفس الوقت	
opt out of	ينسحب من	to choose not to participate in some	ething	يختار عدم المشاركة في شيء ما	
image	صورة	a picture that appears on the compute	r screen	صورة تظهر على شاشة الحاسوب	
		دورة عام ۲۰۰۹			
Over one hur	ndred million	n websites, made up of billions of web	ب من مليارات	ما يزيد عن مائة مليون موقع على الشبكة، تتألف	
pages, now e	xist. The In	ternet has transformed the way people	سبكة الانترنـت	من صفحات الويب، موجودة الأن. غيّرت ش	
communicate	with each oth	her and access information, and continues	يحصلوا على	الطريقة التي يتواصل فيها الناس فيما بينهم و	
to evolve ever	y day.			المعلومات، وتستمر في التطور كلّ يوم.	
Recent schola	rship sugges	sts that by 2020, the Internet will be a	۲۰۲، ستکون	تظهر الدراسات الحديثة أنه بحلول عام .	
thriving, low	-cost netwo	rk of billions of devices, accessible to	رات الأجهزة،	الانترنت شبكة مزدهرة وقليلة الكلفة من مليا	
anyone, anywl	nere.			متاحة للجميع في أي مكان.	
Some Interne	t profession	als also predict that it will provide a	حقيقة موازية	يتوقع بعض محترفو الانترنت أيضاً أنها ستقدم	
reality paralle	l to our own.	Virtual Reality will allow people to live,		للحقيقة لدينا. ستسمح الحقيقة الافتر اضية للنا	
	ract with oth	ners in an electronic world, driven by the	وني، يحركه	ويعملوا ويتواصلوا مع بعضهم في عالم الكتر	
Internet.				الانترنت.	
		Virtual Reality will encourage people to		ولكن يخشى البعض أن الحقيقة الافتراضية	
•	•	v, creating a world of two halves, with		على الانسحاب من المجتمع البشري، حيث ست	
world.	ial Reality I	osing touch with the realities of the real	صال مع وقائع	نصفين، يفقد فيه من في الحقيقة الافتر اضية الات العالم الحقيقي.	
	.	tous and using the Internet in increasingly	.		
		ntors are using the Internet in <u>increasingly</u> idents at Keio University in Japan have		اليـوم، يسـتخدم المصـممون والمختر عـون الان ابتكاريـه على نحو متز ايد. أنتج طالبان في ج	
recently produ		·	اليابان مؤخراً مظلة الانترنت.		
• •		ontains a projector that displays images	ال الصور من	يحتوي مقبض المظلة على جهاز إسقاط يعرض	
		underside of the umbrella's canopy.		الانترنت على القسم الداخلي من غطاء المظلة.	
		d with a Global Positioning System that		المظلة مجهزة أيضاً بنظام اتجاهات عالمي	
		r way, wherever they are, while looking at			
		projected into the umbrella above them.	يُنْدَنُية الأبعاد يتم إسقاطها على المظلة فوقهم.		
Choose the c	11	5			
		ausers to find their way when the	ev are lost.		
a. helps		b . prevents	•	. fails	
2. Designers	and invento	ors use the Internet in ways.			
a . tradition		b . creative		. careless	
		ined words from the text to the definiti			
		sful 4. changed from one form to anoth sentences with information from the text		s that appear on a computer screen	
	-			ality will help people to	
Ĩ		•		with others in	
,. Dy 2020,		الحلول			
1. a 2. b 3.	thriving 4. tra		opt out of huma	n society, creating a world of two halves,	
		ng touch with the realities of the real world. 7. anyo			
Internet to int	eract with th	hen developing their products, use the heir customers. A prominent sports-shoe e public to design trainers online.	- 1	حتى الشركات الكبيرة، عندما تطور منتجاتها، ن للتواصل مع زبائنها. يدعو مصنع أحذية ريام لتصميم أحذية رياضية على الشبكة.	
The design is	then sent ele	ctronically to a factory, where it is made		يتم إرسال التصميم بعد ذلك بشكل الكتروني إل	
to the custome	er's specifica	ations. It is certain that the Internet, and	بون. من المؤكد	يتم صنعه حسب المواصفات التي وضعها الزب	
	•••	n general, will continue to transform the	لم، ستستمر في سأن نتخاما	أن الانترنت، وتكنولوجيا المعلومات بشكل ع تغيير العالم الذي نعيش فيه، بطرق علينا مع ذلك	
wond we live	m, m ways w	ve have yet to imagine.	ی ان تدحینها.	لعليل العالم الذي تعيس هيه، بصرق حيب مع	
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ان 0988660384	م. مؤيد حمد	لمحق العلمي (النصوص العلمية)	الم	اللغة الانكليزية : الثالث الثانوي العلمي	
		نوبل Alfred Nobel	الفرد	(p 18)	
innovator	مبتكر	someone who introduces changes and	new ideas	شخص يدخل تغييرات وأفكاراً جديدة	
armament	عتاد عسكري	military weapons and equipme	ent	الأسلحة والمعدات العسكرية	
patent	براءة اختراع	the sole right to make, use or sell an	invention	الحق الوحيد في صنع ، استخدام أو بيع اختراع	
gelatin	جيلاتين	a substance used in food preparation, p	hotographic	مادة تستخدم في إعداد الطعام وعمليات	
		processes and glue		التصوير الفوتوغرافي والغراء	
obituary	نعي	a notice of the death of someone, often in	n a newspaper	إعلان بموت شخص ما، غالباً في صحيفة	
award	يمنح	- to officially give someone somethin	g like a prize	يعطي شخصا ما بشكل رسمي شيئا مثل جائزة	
	جائزة	- a prize		جائزة	
request	يطلب	- ask politely		يطلب بشكل مؤدب	
		5) was a Swedish chemist, engineer,		كان السويدي الفرد نوبل (١٨٣٣ - ١٨٩٦	
		nufacturer and the inventor of dynamite.	_	ومهندس ومبتكر ومصنّع عتاد عسكري ومخذ	
		tober, 1833, in Stockholm, Sweden. He		ولد نوبل في ٢١ تشرين أول ١٨٣٣، في سدّ تلقى تعليمه في روسيا وفرنسا والولايات المتحد	
		France and the United States. He was d had a great interest in literature.	ه. کان طلقا کي	لله يعليمه في روسي وفريسا والو ديك الملك	
		ested in social and peace-related issues,	ا تتعلق بالسلام،	كان نوبل مهتماً أيضاً بقضايا اجتماعية وقضايا	
	•	considered radical for his time.		وكان يحمل آراء كانت تعتبر راديكالية في زما	
Nobel travelle	d widely, the	en returned to work in his father's factory	والده في سانت	سافر نوبل كثيراً، وثم عاد للعمل في مصنع	
	-	. Later, in Sweden, Nobel began to	بيترسبيرغ، روسيا. بعد ذلك،في السويد، بدأ نوبل بإجراء		
-	ith explosio	ns. In 1867, he received a patent for	، بـراءة اختـراع	تجارب على المتفجرات. عام ١٨٦٧، تلقى	
dynamite.	1 1			للديناميت. حوالي العام ١٨٧٥ أنتج متفجر ات أقوى بكثير	
	•	an even more powerful explosive called	_	المتفجّر. بشكل إجمالي، حصل نوبل على ما	
00	blasting gelatin. In all, Nobel held more than 100 patents. Nobel died in 1896 and was buried in Stockholm.			براءة اختراع. مات نوبل عام ١٨٩٦ ودفن في	
		n 1888 of a premature obituary of Nobel		نشر غير صحيح لنعي مبكر لنوبل من قبل ص	
-		condemning him for his invention of		، ۱۸۸۸ تدینه فیها بسبب اختراعه للدینامیت	
dynamite, is s	said to have	brought about his decision to leave a		قر ار ه تر ك ار ث أفضل بعد مو ته.	
better <u>legacy</u> a	after his deat	h.			
On November	· 27, 1895, A	Alfred Nobel made his last will in Paris.	ليته الأخيرة في	في تشرين الثاني ١٨٩٥، ٢٧، وضع نوبل وص	
When it was o	opened and r	ead after his death, the will caused a lot	ت الوصية جدلاً	باريس. عند فتحها وقراءتها بعد موتـه ،سببد	
of controversy	y both in Sw	veden and internationally, as Nobel had	كبيراً من ثروته	كبيراً في السويد ودولياً، حيث ترك نوبل جزءاً	
left much of h	is wealth for	the establishment of a prize!		لتأسيس جائزة!	
His family op	posed the es	stablishment of the Nobel Prize, and the	ض الناس الذين	عارضت أسرته تأسيس جائزة نوبل، ورفع	
people he ask	ked to award	I the prize refused to do what he had	رصيته. وهكذا،	طلب منهم منح الجائزة القيام بما طلبه في و	
-		, it was five years before the first Nobel	ائزة نوبل ممكنأ	مرّت خمس سنوات قبل أن يكون منح أول ج	
Prize could be				عام ۱۹۰۱.	
		<u>er a , b or c :</u>			
-		g gelatin are		notonto	
a. explosiv		b . obituaries	C	e. patents	
-	werful than	blasting gelatin. b . less powerful than		as powerful as	
-		rNoble for inventing dynamit		. as powerrur as	
a. admired		b . thanked		. attacked	
		bel make his will of awarding the prize.		. utuonou	
a . His fam		b . His 100 patents		. The premature obituary	
	•	eed with Nobel's		(دورة ثانية ٢٠١٥)	
a . inter	est in literatu			. invention of dynamite	

a. interest in literature
b. will to offe a prize
Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:

- 7. someone who introduces changes and new ideas 6. a notice of the death of someone
 - 18 -

0988660384	م. مؤيد حمدان	(النصوص العامية)	الملحق العلمي		لغة الانكليزية : الثالث الثانوي العلمي	
1	•	ces with information fi	**		· · · ·	
8. Noble w	as not only a chemi	st. He was also	11. In order	to leave a	better legacy, Nobel	
	•	(دورة ثانية ٢٠١٥)			granted after five years	
	*	s were looked at as	_			
	· •		الحلو			
1. a 2. b	3. c 4. c 5. b 6. ob			armaments n	nanufacturer and the inventor of dynamite.	
9. five language		much of his wealth for the esta			s family opposed the in his wi	
		The Nobel Pr	ائزة نوبل rize	÷	(p19)	
physiology	الفيزيولوجيا (علم وظائف الأعضاء)	a science that studies bodies of livin	•		علم يدرس الطريقة التي تعمل بها أجسام الكائنات الحية	
laureate	حاصل على جائزة	a person who is honou outstanding creative or i			شخص يتم تقديره بجائزة بسبب انجاز إبداعي أو فكري بارز	
parliament	برلمان	the group of people elect a country		and make	جموعة من الناس يتم انتخابهم لمناقشة وسن قوانين دولة	
Since 1901, 1	the Nobel Prize has	been honouring men and	women from	جال والنساء	نذ العام ١٩٠١، كانت جائزة نوبل تكرّم الر.	
all corners	of the globe for o	utstanding achievements	in Physics,		ن كلّ أصقاع الأرض لإنجازاتهم المذهلة	
Chemistry, P	Physiology or Medic	ine, Literature and Peace.		,	الكيمياء والفيزيولوجيا أو الطب والأدب والسلا	
		? In his last will and testa	-		ن يختار الحاصلون على الجائزة؟ في وصر	
-		institutions responsible f	for the prizes	مسؤولة عن	صص الفريد نوبل بشكل خاص المؤسسات ال	
	be established:				جوائز التي رغب في تأسيسها:	
-		of Sciences for the No		الأكاديمية السويدية الملكية لجائزة نوبل في الفيزياء والكيمياء، معهد كارولينسكا لجائزة نوبل في الفيزيولوجيا		
Physics and Physiology of		linska Institute for the N	obel Prize in	لفيريولوجيا	الكيمياء، معهد كارولينسكا لجائرة نوبل في ا _ الطب،	
		Nobel Prize in Litera	iture and a	لحنية تتبألف	لأكاديمية السويدية لجائزة نوبل في الأدب، و	
	•	elected by the Norwegian		من خمسة أشخاص يتم انتخابهم من قبل البرلمان		
	r the Nobel Peace Pr	• •		النرويجي لجائزة نوبل للسلام.		
In 1968, Sve	riges Riksbank estat	lished the Sveriges Rikst	oank Prize in			
Economics in	n memory of Alfred	Nobel. The Royal Swedi	sh Academy			
	-	k of selecting the Econ	omics Prize		ككاديمية السويدية الملكية للعلوم مهمة اختيا	
	arting in 1969.				طي جائزة نوبل للاقتصاد التي بدأت عام ٩٦٩	
		l on December 10, the ar	•		مقد مراسم تقديم الجوائز في كمانون أول بالمديد المترفية	
awarding of		ndation in Stockholm su	pervises the	م علی منح	فاة نوبل. تشرف مؤسسة نوبل في ستوكهوا جوائز.	
-	-	Oslo, Norway. The othe	er prizes are	قديم الجوائز	م منح جائزة السلام في أوسلو، النرويج. يتم ت	
· ·		Nobel Prize winner reco	•			
medal, a dipl	loma and prize mone	у.			ىلى ميدالية ذهبية، ودبلوم وجائزة مالية.	
Choose the	correct answer a	<u>, b or c :</u>				
	ze honours people f					
	r the world	b. Norway only		c.	Sweden only	
	ze is presented				(الدورة الثانية ٢٠١٥)	
	beginning of each ye				in the memory of Nobel's death	
		words from the text to			<u>v:</u>	
		y in which the bodies o		-		
		to discuss and make a c ences with information	•		LIAMUN	
		chooses laureates for				
	•	d in Stockholm except			(الدورة الثانية ٢٠١٥)	
	1		الحلو			
1. a 2. c 3.	. physiology 4. parliam			emistry	6. the peace prize	
- 19 -						

الملحق العلمي (النصوص العلمية) م. مؤيد حمدان 0988660384	اللغة الانكليزية : الثالث الثانوي العلمي
In 1901, the following prizes were awarded:	عام ١٩٠١، منحت الجوائز التالية:
Physiology or Medicine: Emil von Behring (Germany) for his work	ا لفيزيولوجيا أو الطب : ايمل فون بيهرنغ (المانيا) لعمله
on serum therapy.	في معالجة السيروم.
Literature: René Sully Prudhomme (France) for poetry.	ا لأدب : رينيه سالي برودوم (فرنسا) للشِعر .
Peace: Jean Dunant (Switzerland), founder of the Red Cross, and	السلام : جان دونانت (سويسر ا) ، مؤسس الصليب
Frédéric Passy (France), founder and president of the first French	الأحمر، وفريدريك باسي (فرنسا) مؤسس ورئيس أول
Peace Society.	جمعية فرنسية للسلام.
Physics : Wilhelm C. Roentgen (Germany) for the discovery of X rays (also called roentgen rays).	ا لفيزياء : فيلهيلم . س. رونتجين (المانيا) لاكتشافه أشعة اكس (التي تسمى أيضاً أشعة رونتغين) .
Chemistry : Jacobus Henricus van't Hoff (the Netherlands) for the discovery of the laws of chemical dynamics and osmotic pressure.	الكيمياء : جـاكوبوس هنريكـوس فانـت هـوف (هولنـدا) لاكتشافه لقوانين الديناميك الكيميائي وضغط التناضح.
Nomination for the Nobel Prizes	(p 20) الترشيح لجوائز نوبل
Each year the respective Nobel Committees send individual invitations	في كلّ عام، ترسل لجان نوبل المتعاقبة دعوات شخصية
to thousands of members of academies, university professors, scientists	
from numerous countries, previous Nobel Laureates, members of	-
parliamentary assemblies and others, asking them to submit the names	
of candidates for the Nobel Prizes for the coming year.	منهم اقتراح أسماء مرشحين لجوائز نوبل للسنة التالية.
These nominators are chosen in such a way that as many countries and	يتم اختيار هم بطريقة يتم فيها تمثيل أكبر عدد ممكن من
universities as possible are represented each year.	الدول والجامعات كلّ عام.
The Nobel Prize has been given to several people from the Arab World,	
including: Mohamed El Baradei (Egyptian, Peace, 2005), Ahmed H.	
Zewail (Egyptian and American, Chemistry, 1999) and Naguib Mahfouz	. هـ. زويل (مصري وأمريكي ، الكيمياء ١٩٩٩) ونجيب ع محفوظ (مصري – الأدب – ١٩٨٨) .
(Egyptian, Literature, 1988).	
And several prominent figures from the Arab world have been nominated for Nobel Prizes.	لجوائز نوبل.
The Syrian philosopher Michel Allawerdi was nominated for the Peace Prize in 1951, for his use of music in spreading peace across the world.	
The identity of Nobel nominees are kept secret for fifty years after their	
nomination.	ي سرية لمدة خمسين عاماً بعد ترشيحهم.
يفوظ	(p 21) جائزة نوبل ونجيب مد
1911: Born in the old Gemaliya quarter of Cairo on 11 December,	١٩١١: ولد في حي الجمالية القديم في القاهرة ١١،
Mahfouz was the youngest of seven siblings. His father was a civil	كانون أول ، كان محفوظ الأصغر من سبعة أخوة. كان
servant. Cairo's busy narrow streets became the inspiration for his work.	أبوه موظفاً. أصبحت شوارع القاهرة المزدحمة والضيقة الإلهام لأعماله.
1934: Graduates from Cairo University with a degree in philosophy.	١٩٣٤ : تخرج من جامعة القاهرة بإجازة في الفلسفة.
1936: Abandons an MA in philosophy to become a full-time writer.	١٩٣٦: تخلَّى عن رسالة ماجستير في الفلسفة ليتفرغ للعمل
Starts working as a civil servant to fund his writing.	ككاتب. بدأ بالعمل كموظف ليمول كتاباته. مسمد منفسية أسب الترابي شرابة ا
1939: His first novel, The Curse of the Ra, is published.	۱۹۳۹: نشرت أول رواية له، عبث الأقدار. ۱۹۰۹ – ۷ : نشرت المجلدات الثلاثة لثلاثية القاهرة.
1956-7: The three volumes of the Cairo Trilogy are published.	١٩٧١ = ٧ : تسرك المجلدات التلائه لللالية القاهرة. ١٩٧١: تقاعد من الوظيفة العامة المصرية.
1971: Retires from the Egyptian Civil Service.1988: Awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature.	١٩٨٨ : لقاعد من الوطيفة العامة المصرية. ١٩٨٨: منح جائزة نوبل للأدب .
1988: Awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature. 1989: Joins a group of writers and intellectuals supporting the rights of	۱۹۸۸ : منح جائره توبن تربب . ۱۹۸۹ : انضم لمجموعة من الكتاب والمفكرين الذي
authors in Arab countries.	يدعمون حقوق المؤلفين في الدول العربية.
2005: His final book, The Seventh Heaven, is published.	 ۲۰۰۰: نشر آخر كتاب له، و هو السماء السابعة.
2006: Becomes increasingly unwell and almost completely blind. Dies	٢٠٠٦: أصبح مريضاً بشكل متزايد وأصبح تقريباً أعمى
at the age of 94.	تماماً. مات في عمر ٩٤.
Upon his death he is the third oldest Nobel Laureate and the only Arabia language writer to have were the Nobel Prize	بموتـه يكون ثالث أكبر فائز بجائزة نوبـل والكاتب الوحيد باللغة الحديدة الذم بذال جائز تنبيل
Arabic language writer to have won the Nobel Prize.	باللغة العربية الذي نال جائزة نوبل.
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م. مؤيد حمدان 0988660384

الملحق العلمي (النصوص العلمية)

اللغة الانكليزية : الثالث الثانوى العلمى

	م. مؤيد حمد	ي (النصوص العلمية)	الملحق العلمي		للغة الانكليزية : الثالث الثانوي العلمي	
novel	رواية	a long written	n story		قصة مكتوبة طويلة	
trilogy	ثلاثية	a series of thre	e parts		سلسلة من ثلاثة أجزاء	
masterpiece	رائعة	a work of art or literature con particular artist or wr			عمل فني أو أدبي يعتبر أفضل ما أنتجه فنان أو كاتب معين	
Naguib Mahfo	ouz was an	Egyptian novelist who became	one of the		كان نجيب محفوظ روائياً مصرياً وقد أصب	
most famous writers in the Arab world when he won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1988.					لكتاب في العالم العربي عندما نال جائزة ن عام ١٩٨٨	
The award raised the profile of Arabic literature and Mahfouz's books were subsequently translated into many languages.					فعت الجائزة من مكانة الأدب العربي وتر. تب محفوظ إلى لغات كثيرة.	
	•	<u>ls</u> , over one hundred short storie two hundred articles.	es, dozens of		تب محفوظ ثلاثين رواية وما يزيد عن مائة ة العشرات من نصوص الأفلام وأكثر من مائتي	
His first novel	s explored E	gyptian history and were intende	ed to be part	ان يقصد بها	لمتكشفت رواياته الأولى التاريخ المصري وك	
of a monumer Egypt.	tal cycle of	thirty books, charting the entire	e history of	كتاباً، تتابع	ن تكون جـز ء مـن سلسـلة خالدة مـن ثلَّدْين تاريخ المصري كله.	
The project was society and po		pleted but Mahfouz often dealt v vork.	with history,	فوظ يتعامل	، يكتمل المشروع أبدأ ولكن غالباً ما كـان مـ م التاريخ والمجتمع والسياسة في عمله.	
• •	an experime	ntal writer and is credited with r	modernising	سديث الأدب	کان محفوظ کاتباً تجريبياً وندين لـه بتح عربي.	
His epic Cairo Trilogy, which most critics consider to be his masterpiece, is a huge work of around 1,500 pages. Each volume is named after a street in Cairo: <i>Palace Walk</i> (1956), <i>Palace of Desire</i> (1957) and <i>Sugar Street</i> (1957).				ملحمته ثلاثية القاهرة، والتي يعتبر ها معظم النقاد رائعته، هي عمل ضخم يتألف من ما يقارب ١٥٠٠ صفحة. اسم كل		
The trilogy charts the life of three generations of the Abd al-Jawad family, spanning the period from 1917 to the end of the Second World War.						
cast of well-di	awn charact	because in them Mahfouz han ters with great skill and masters y come into being a few years pr	s the Arabic	ة و هو يتقن	كتب هامـة لأن محفوظ يعـالج فيهـا مجموعـة شخصيات المرسومة بشكل جيد وبمهـارة كبير شكل الرّوائي العربي، والذي ظهر فقط قبل بخ	
Mahfouz was	the third of	ldest living Nobel Laureate an	nd the only	كان محفوظ ثالث أكبر فائز بجائزة نوبل على قيد الحياة		
Arabic langua	ge writer to l	nave won the Nobel Prize.		وبل.	الكاتب الوحيد باللغة العربية الذي ينال جائزة ن	
Choose the co	orrect answ iked to					
a . try new	things	b . imitate others y work of literatur	' P	c	. write in a traditional way	
a . short		b . bad		с	. long	
3. In Cairo T	rilogy, he c	reated characters.				
a . a few		b . a large numbe			. no	
		ined words from the text to the n an award for outstanding achieved achiev			5. long written stories	
-					5. Iong withen stories	
languages after he10. The events in Cairo Trilog7. He not only wrote novels but also11. Mahfouz is different from that8. He had a project of a cycle of books butthat					street in To Trilogy happen between ent from all other Arab writers i	
7. He not on	•		that			

مدان 0988660384	م. مؤيد د	دق العلمي (النصوص العلمية)		اللغة الانكليزية : الثالث الثانوي العلمي	
		What is Caffeine			
extract	يستخلص	remove or obtain a substance from	something	يزيل أو يحصل على مادة من شيء ما	
odourless	لا رائحة له	having no smell		لا رائحة له	
powder	مسحوق	a dry substance in the form of very	<u> </u>	مادة جافة على شكل قطع صغيرة جداً	
stimulant	منبه	a substance that makes people more a	alert or excited	مادة تجعل الناس متنبهين أو متحمسين أكثر	
prescription	وصفة	the instructions for a medicine or	treatment	تعليمات لدواء أو علاج	
tolerance	تحمّل	the degree to which someone can suf without being damaged	Ũ	الدرجة التي يستطيع الشخص فيها أن يعاني من شيئ ما دون أن يسبب له الضرر	
blood vessels	أوعية دموية	tubes that carry blood through the tiss	ues and organs	نابيب تحمل الدم من خلال الأنسجة والأعضاء	
and I don't have have to stay aw	e much time vake to finis	b do and plenty of tests to prepare for to finish all my work. I say to myself, h my studies. I go to the kitchen and he caffeine in the coffee that helps me	لديّ الكثير من I أبقى يقظاً لإنهاء I	لدي عبئ ثقيل من الواجبات المنزلية التي عليّ من الاختبارات التي علي التحضير لها، وليس الوقت للقيام بكلّ أعمالي. أقول لنفسي، علي أن دراساتي. أذهب إلى المطبخ وأعدّ كوباً من القم في القهوة الذي يساعدني على البقاء يقظاً.	
		Caffeine			
• •	0	ne was first extracted from plants in		من الناحية الكيميائية، تم استخلاص الكافيين للمرة	
its pure form in	1820. But no	ow, it can be made in the laboratory .	-	بشكله الصرف عام ١٨٢٠. ولكن الأن يمكن صنا.	
		ghtly bitter solid. Caffeine dissolves	الكافيين مادة صلبة لا لون لها ومرّة قليلاً. ينحل الكافيين في الماء		
		crystals look like needles.	الكحول وتشبه بلوراته الإبر.		
		rom the source plant and reduced to	وتخفيفه إلى شكله	عندما يتم استخراج الكافيين من النبات المصدر	
its purest state, i		*	3-11-11-1	الأكثر نقاء، يشكل مسحوقاً أبيضاً.	
This powdered form of caffeine is very bitter, which is why many drinks containing caffeine also contain lots of sugar or other sweeteners.			الكافيين على شكل مسحوق مُرر جداً، ولهـذا الكثيـر مـن المشروبات التي تحوي الكافيين تحوي أيضاً الكثير من السكر أو المحليات الأخرى.		
Caffeine is used as a stimulant of the heart and nervous system			ي في اضبطر ابات	يستخدم الكافيين كمنبه للقلب والجهاز العصب	
in certain disc	orders and	is found in a number of non-	مينة وهو موجود في عدد من محضر ات مسكنات الألم التي يمكن		
prescription pa	in-killing pr	eparations.		أخذها بدون وصفة.	
5		ve in the classic sense, but the body	يدي، ولكن الجسم	قد لا يكون الكافيين مسبباً للإدمان بالمعنى التقا	
does build up a				يبني تحملاً مع مرور الوقت.	
		t to function without at least one cup) فنجان من القهوة	يجد بعض الناس العمل صعباً بدون على الأقل بدير بيئ مدر بي مدينا	
of strong coffee		0		الثقيلة أو الشاي في الصباح.	
-		ffeine are caused by a central nervous	بب التأثير ات المنبهة للكافيين تفاعلٌ عصبي مركزي. يزداد المسابقة المالية الكافيين تفاعلٌ عصبي مركزي. يزداد		
		reases, blood vessels expand and the This effect can last up to an hour.	•	معدل ضـربات القلـب، وتتوسـع الأوعيـة الدمو أكسجين أكثر. يمكن أن يدوم هذا التأثير لمدة سا	
		-		الصلجين الطرو يعلن ان يدوم هذا التاثير تعدا ها	
Choose the cor1. As a solid, or					
a . no smell	laneme nas	b . a nice smell	C	. a strong smell	
	at	. when caffeine is taken.			
a . becomes 1		b . becomes more	с	. is not affected	
3. The blood v	vessels	when caffeine is taken.			
a . widen		b . become narrow	c	. are not affected	
4. Caffeine ha	s the effect of	of a stimulant as a result of			
a . body tole		b . its powdered form		. a central nervous reaction	
Match two of t	he underlin	ed words from the text to the defin	itions below:		
5. mixes with a	liquid and b	becomes part of it 6. the inst - 22 -	ructions for a m	edicine or treatment	

دان 0988660384	م. مؤيد حم	، العلمي (النصوص العلمية)	الملحق	اللغة الانكليزية : الثالث الثانوي العلمي			
Complete the	following se	entences with information from th	<u>e text</u>				
7. Caffeine ca	an be extract	ed from plants and can also	10. In certain dis	orders, caffeine can stimulate			
		•	11. Caffeine can	be found in			
9. Many caff	einated drinl	ks have sweeteners because					
		الحلول					
purest state.							
species	نوع _ فصيلة	a group or kind of animals	or plants	مجموعة أو نوع من الحيوانات أو النباتات			
source	مصدر	a thing that you get someth	ing from	شيء تحصل على شيء ما منه			
contain	يحتوي	to have something inside or a	s a part of	يحوي شيئاً في داخله أو كجزء منه			
brand	ماركة	a product from a particular	company	منتج من شركة معينة			
method	طريقة	a particular way of doing so	omething	طريقة معينة للقيام بشيء ما			
Caffeine is a st	timulant four	nd in many plant species. The most	ل النباتية. المصادر	الكافيين منبّـه موجـود فـي الكثيـر مـن الفصـاد			
common natura	al sources of	caffeine are coffee, tea and cocoa,	شاي والكاكاو، على	الطبيعية الأكثر شيوعاً للكافيين هي القهوة وال			
although cocoa	contains a co	omparatively low amount.		الرغم من احتواء الكاكاو على كمية قليلة نسبياً.			
preparation) is,	without a do eine. A 170g	ording to brand and method of oubt, one of the most popular natural cup of instant coffee contains about	ليوعاً. يحتوي كوباً ارب٦٠ ملغرام من	القهوة (والتي تتنوع وفقاً للماركة وطريق شك، إحدى أكثر مصادر الكافيين الطبيعية ش فيه١٧٠ غ من القهوة الجاهزة على ما يق الكافيين.			
		amounts of caffeine. Green tea has		يحتوي الشباي أيضاً على كميات متفاوتة من ال			
		per 170g cup; black tea has up to	الأخضر أقل كمية، فقط ٣٥ ملغرام لكل كوب فيه ١٧٠ غ، يحوي الشاي الأسود ما يصل إلى ٧٥ ملغرام اعتمادا على الماركة وبلد المنشأ.				
	0	nd and country of <u>origin</u> .					
		st natural sources of caffeine. 28g of		الكاكاو أحد المصادر الطبيعية للكافبين الأكثرها			
chocolate milk		bout 25mg of caffeine, but a glass of		من الشوكولاته المرّة ما يقارب ٢٥ ملغرام من من شوكولاته الحليب بالكاد يصل إلى ٥ ملغرام			
Choose the co	-	-		س سويو دي. اينيې بايند پيس ږي - سير ام			
		other sources of caffeine, the amou	nt of caffeine in a	rocoa is			
a . the most	son with the	b . the least		. the highest			
	195	green tea.	C	. the ingliest			
a . more cat		b . less caffeine than		. the same amount of caffeine as			
		of the healthiest natural sources of c		. the same amount of cartefile as			
	18 One (Casaa			
a. Coffee		b. Tea		. Cocoa			
		ned words from the text to the def	initions below:	M Hamdan			
-	rom a particution way of doing	•		ILAMUQU			
*	•	entences with information from th	e text				
		n					
		in coffee differs depending on					
		الحلول الحلول		,			
1. b 2. a	3. c 4	brand 5. method 6. coffee	e, tea and cocoa.	7. brand and method of preparation.			
1		- 23 -					

اللغة الانكليزية : الثالث الثانوي العلمي

م. مؤيد حمدان 0988660384

الملحق العلمي (النصوص العلمية)

مدان 0988660384	م. مرب –	الملحق العلمي (النصوص العلمية)		اللغة الانكليرية : النالث النانوي العلمي		
	What a	are the Health Effects of Caffeine	كافيين؟ ?	ما هي التأثيرات الصحية لل		
metabolism الاستقلاب the chemical processes that occur wit being in order to stay alive		Ũ	العمليات الكيميائية التي تحدث في كائن حي لكي يبقى على قيد الحياة			
intake	تناول - جرعة	an amount of any substance taken in	nto the body	كمية من أية مادة يتم أخذها داخل الجسم		
beverage	مشروب	any type of drink		أي نوع من أنواع المشروبات		
circulation	الدورة الدموية	the continuous motion by which the through all parts of the bo		الحركة المستمرة التي ينتقل بها الدم عبر كافة أجزاء الجسم		
urination	طرح البول	getting rid of the liquid waste from		التخلص من النفايات السائلة من الجسم		
lethal	مميت	sufficient to cause death		كاف ليسبب الموت		
diuretic	مدر للبول	a drug that causes an increased pass	ing of urine	عقار يسبب ازدياداً في طرح البول		
dehydration	الجفاف	losing a large amount of water from		فقدان كمية كبيرة من الماء من الجسم		
· ·	debate about	the health effects of caffeine, and	-	هناك جدل واسع حول التأثيرات الصحية للك		
		arily positive or negative.		كانت هذه التأثيرات بشكل أساسي إيجابية أم سلب		
	-	دورة عام ٢٠١١				
determine wher undesirable effe Caffeine is a stin	Caffeine, particularly in coffee, has been studied closely to ليكون ذو فائدة، وأين يمكن أن يسبب تأثيرات غير مرغوب أ. 					
Yet because it is down a few how caffeinated beve mood or alertnes The person who	s a <u>stimulant</u> , urs after intak erages all day, ss. o drinks caffein	one of the effects of caffeine is a let- e. If a person drinks coffee or other they are unlikely to feel this drop in nated beverages in the morning only,	ومع ذلك بما أنه منبَه، فإن أحد تأثيرات الكافيين ارتخاء بعد ساعات قليلة من تناوله. إن يشرب الشخص القهوة أو المشروبات الأخرى التي تحوي على الكافيين طوال النهار، من غير المحتمل أن يشعر بهذا الهبوط في المزاج أو التنبه. الشخص الذي يشرب المشروبات التي تحوي على الكافيين في الصباح فقط، على أية حال، قد يجد نفسه يشعر بتعب أكبر مع			
progresses. When taken in small amounts, caffeine increases the circulation and نبة ويعتبر is considered harmless for most people. When taken in large amounts, however, it causes nervousness and loss of sleep. The use of caffeine also may cause <u>rapid</u> heart rate, increase in				تقدّم النهار. عند تناوله بكميات قليلة، يسرّع الكافيين الدورة غير ضار بالنسبة لمعظم الناس. عند تناوله بكم أية حال، يسبب التوتر والأرق. قد يسبب استخدام الكافيين أيضاً تسارعاً في القلب، وازدياد في طرح البول وصداع واضم تقارب الجرعة المميتة من الكافيين ١٠ غ.		
those who do n dehydration.	not have sufficient	uretic , the effects of caffeine upon cient fluid intake may include mild	_	لأن الكافيين مدر معتدل للبول، تأثيرات الكا لا يتناولون جر عات كافية من السوائل ق متوسط.		
a . active	positive effect	s of caffeine is to make people feel b . sad	c	. sleepy		
a . metabolis	 2. When there isn't sufficient intake of fluid with caffeineis caused. a. metabolism b. alertness c. dehydration Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below: 					
 a drug that of an amount Complete the f 	causes an incr of any substan Collowing sen t	eased passing of urine 4. nee taken into the body tences with information from the te	a substance th	at makes people more excited		
	-	ts of caffeine is	8. About 10	grams of caffeine is		
		الحلول				
1. a 2. c 3. diure	etic 4. stimulant	5. intake. 6. a let- down a few hours after in	take. 7. caffeine	e is taken in large amounts. 8. a lethal dose.		
		- 24 -				

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If one regular	ly indulge	es in caffeinated beverages, fluid intake of	ــى الكــافيين	إن يشرب الشخص المشروبات التي تحوي عا			
water or juices	s should b	e increased.	عصير.	بانتظام، يجب زيادة جر عات السوائل من الماء أو ال			
Doctors urge	people es	specially to monitor caffeine intake during	مات الكافيين	يحث الأطباء الناس بشكل خاص على مراقبة جرع			
•		en travelling to hot climates. The effects of	•	أثناء الطقس الشديد الحرارة، أو عند السفر إلى مناط			
	ich condi	tions are likely to be more harmful than	المحتمل أن	حار. تأثيرات الكافيين في مثل هذه الأوضاع من			
beneficial.				تكون ضارة أكثر منها نافعة.			
compromise	حل وسط تسوية	an agreement that comes from each side ac less than what they want	ccepting	اتفاقية نتم عن طريق قبول كل طرف فيها أقل مما يريده			
flavour	نكهة	the particular taste of a food or drin	k	الطعم المميز لطعام أو شراب			
molecule	جزيء	the smallest unit into which any substance divided without losing its own chemical		أصغر وحدة يمكن تقسيم أي مادة إليها دون أن تفقد طبيعتها الكيميائية			
soaking	نقع	leaving something in liquid for a tin	ne	ترك شيئاً ما في سائل لفترة من الزمن			
saturated	مشبع	holding as much water or moisture as can be	e absorbed	يحمل ماء أو رطوبة بالقدر الذي يمكنه امتصاصه			
• •	n the list	e shop, you look at the menu. The first thing is the following: Caf or Decaf or Half Caf nfused.	•	عندما تذهب إلى متجر قهوة، وتنظر إلى القائمة يظهر على القائمة التالي: قهوة "كاف" أو "ديكاف" كاف" . ربما ترتبك.			
caffeine. 'Dec caffeine. 'Hal	af' mean f Caf' n	": the coffee contains the full quantity of s 'Decaffeinated': the coffee contains 3% neans 'Half Caffeinated': the coffee is a atted and 50% decaffeinated.	تعني "كاف" كافيين: أي أن القهوة تحتوي على كمية كاملة من الكافيين. "ديكاف" تعني بدون كافيين وهذا يعني أن القهوة تحتوي على ٣ % كافيين. "نصف كاف" تعني نصف كافيين: أي أن القهوة مزيج حيث ٥٠ % كافيين و ٥٠ % بدون كافيين.				
Many people	who like (caffeinated coffee drink Half Caf because it	يشرب الكثير من الناس الذين يحبون القهوة التي تحوي على				
		intake while still packing a punch. It also	كافيين "نصف كاف" لأنها تقلل من جرعة الكافيين بينَّما ما				
		twice as many cups of coffee, compared to		يزال لها تأثير قوي. تسمح أيضاً للناس بشرب			
those who drin			فناجين القهوة، بالمقارنة مع من يشرب "كاف".				
Half Caf is a	nice con	promise for those who prefer the taste of	"نصف كاف" حل وسط جيّد لمن يفضّل طعم القهوة التي				
		re sensitive to caffeine. In most methods of	حتوي على كافيين وله حساسية من الكافيين. في معظم طرق				
decaffeination	, flavour	molecules are separated from the beans	البذور مع	نزع الكافيين، يتم فصل جزيئات النكهة عن			
along with caf	feine mol	ecules.		جزيئات الكافيين.			
An agent is us	ed to bind	I the caffeine in order to remove it, and then	عه، وثم تُعاد	يتم استخدام وسيط للارتباط مع الكافيين لكي يتم نز -			
-		re returned to the beans through soaking .	, -	جزيئات النكهة إلى البذور من خلال النقع.			
		already saturated with flavour molecules to		تستخدم إحدى الطرق حمامات مشبعة مسبقا بجز			
		vor of the beans. How the beans are	-	للمساعدة في حفظ نكمة البذور. الطريقة التي ين			
		a significant effect on the coffee's taste.	فهوة.	الكافيين يمكن أن يكون لها تأثيراً كبيراً على مذاق ال			
		iswer a , b or c : vice as many cups of coffee when they drin	7				
a. Caf	II UIIIK (V	b . Half Caf	A	c . Decaf			
	saturated	with flavour molecules to help	the flavou				
a . remove		b . reduce		c . keep			
		erlined words from the text to the definit					
Ū.	0	n liquid for a time 4. holding as mu ag sentences with information from the te		r moisture as can be absorbed			
5. Half Caf i	s a good	beverage for people who		7. Soaking is used to			
	•	ortant factor in the coffee's taste is how					
الحلول							

الحلول

1. b 2. c	3. soaking	4. saturated 5. prefer the taste of caffeinated coffee but are sensitive to caffeine.		
6. the beans are decaffeinated. 7. return the flavour molecules to the beans.			your molecules to the beans.	
			- 25 -	

الملحق العلمي (النصوص العلمية) اللغة الانكليزية : الثالث الثانوى العلمي م. مؤيد حمدان 0988660384 الطب الحديث Modern Medicine (p 26) يمر بشيء غير سار to experience something unpleasant undergo يخضع لـ معالجة طبية لإصلاح أو إزالة شيء داخل medical treatment to repair or remove something surgery جراحة الجسم inside the body ما يتم بشكل طبيعي what is normally done conventional تقليدي شق _ قطع قطع جراحي يتم في الجلد أو اللحم a surgical cut made in skin or flesh incision ما لم تكن محظوظاً جداً، من المحتمل أنه سبتو جب عليك أن Unless you are very lucky, you will probably have to undergo surgery تخضع للجراحة في وقت ما من حياتك. تستخدم الجراحة at some point in your life. Surgery is used to solve problems that لحل المشاكل التي لا يمكن معالجتها بالأدوية التقليدية. cannot be treated with conventional medicines. تمارس الجر احة منذ الأز منة الماضية. وتتطلب أن يقوم Surgery has been practised since ancient times. It requires a doctor to طبيب بقَطع في لحم المريض لإصلاح أو إزالة شيء من make an incision into the patient's flesh to repair or remove something within the body. الجسم. في العهد الحديث، أصبحت الجر احة أكثر أماناً وأكثر شبو عاً In the modern era, surgery has become far safer and more بكثير مما كانت عليه في الماضي، وتستخدم الأن لعلاج commonplace than in the past, and it is now employed to cure a wide مجموعة كبيرة من الأمراض. range of ailments. دورة عام ٢٠١٣ - الدورة الثانية sterile نظيف تمامأ ولا يحتوى أية بكتيريا معقم completely clean and not containing any bacteria وسخ أو ضار بسبب مواد خطيرة أو غير contaminated ملوث dirty or harmful because of dangerous or unclean نظيفة substances عقار يوقف الشعور بالألم لديك anaesthetic مخدّر a drug that stops you feeling pain يجعل شخصاً غير قادر على الشعور بأي شيء to make somebody unable to feel anything numb يخدر يجعل شخصاً ما يفقد القدرة على الحركة paralyse يشل to make someone lose the ability to move فاقد الوعى غير قادر على الرؤيا أو الحركة بطريقة طبيعية unable to see or move in a normal way unconscious العمل الجراحي معقد جداً ويتطلب الكثير من الحرص The surgical process is very complex and a lot of care and patience is required before a surgical operation can begin. It is essential that every والصبر قبل أن تبدأ العملية الجراحية. من الأمور الأساسية item in the operating theatre remain clean and uncontaminated. أن تبقى كل المعدات في غرفة العمليات نظيفة وغير ملوثة. المعدات النظيفة والمعقمة والخالية من الجر اثيم يتم الاحتفاظ Clean, sterile items that are free of germs are kept separate from بها بشكل منفصل عن المعدات الملوثة بشكل دائم. كلّ contaminated items at all times. All surgical equipment is sterile and, المعدات الجراحية معقمة، وإن حصل تماس بينها وبين if it comes into contact with any unclean surface, it must be removed سطح غير نظيف، يجب إز التها أو إعادة تعقيمها في الحال. or re-sterilised immediately. بالإضافة إلى الجرّاح، أهم فرد من أفراد الفريق الجراحي Besides the surgeon, the most important member of the surgical team هو المخدّر. عمل هذا الشخص إدارة العقاقير التي تسمح is the anaesthetist. It is this person's job to administer the drugs that للمريض بالخضوع للعمل الجراحي. allow the patient to **undergo** surgery at all. لأن الجراحة ستكون مؤلمة بشكل رهيب إذا استطاع Because surgery would be incredibly painful if a patient could feel what was happening, anaesthetics are the only way to make surgery المريض الشعور بما يحدث، أدوية التخدير هي الطريقة الوحيدة لجعل الجراحة ممكنة. possible. تستخدم المخدرات الموضعية للعمليات الجراحية الأصغر. فهي Local anaesthetics are used for smaller surgeries. They only numb a تخدر مساحة صغيرة فقط من الجلد ولذلك لا يشعر المريض small area of skin so the patient doesn't feel the operation as it بالعملية أثناء حدوثها. المخدّر ات العامة أخطر بكثير. happens. General anaesthetics are much more serious. فهي تشل المريض وتجعله فاقداً للوعي لكي يتمكن الجرّ اح They paralyse the patient and render them unconscious so that a من العمل بسهولة أكبر بكثير، دون خوف من حركات surgeon can operate much more easily, without fear of sudden مفاجئة والتي يمكن أن تسبب حادثاً أو تضر للمريض. movements that could cause an accident or harm the patient. Choose the correct answer a, b or c : 1. The surgical process is very **c**. simple **b**. complicated a. easy 2. An anaesthetist is a person who provides the patient with drugs to him feeling pain during surgery. **a**. allow **b**. help c. stop Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below: 4. to make somebody unable to feel anything 3. experience something unpleasant

الملحق العلمي (النصوص العلمية) م. مؤيد حمدان 0988660384 Complete the following sentences with information from the text

Complete the following sentences with information from the text					
-			-		novements may
6. Any surgical	l item or		• •	face mus	t
1.b 2.c	2 d	=	<u>الحلوا</u>		6. be removed or re-sterilised immediately.
1.0 2.0	3. undergo	ع 4. numb 5. cause an accide للمابقين السابقين		-	o. be removed of re-stermsed immediately.
1. The most in	mportan	t member of the surgical team is.			
a . the anaes	-	b . the surgeon			c . the nurse
2. The next m	nost imp	ortant member of the surgical tea	m is		
a . the anaes	sthetist	b . the surgeon			c . the nurse
3. The patie	ent has	to undergo surgery when his	6. If an	esthetic	s are not used, surgery would be
					thetics are different from general ones
-	-	urgery in order to		•	
-		ith surgery in the past, surgery			esthetics are different from local ones in
	·····	·····	الملا	uley	
		reated with conventional medicines.	4 . repair or r		nething within the body. 5. far safer and more
		painful. 7. only numb a small area of skin.			
	البكتير	small living things, some of w	hich cause i	llness	كائنات حية صغيرة، البعض منها يسبب المرض
cell	خلية	the smallest part of a liv	ving thing		أصغر جزء من کائن حي
يوي antibiotic	مضاد ح	a drug used to kill b	acteria		عقار يستخدم للقضاء على البكتيريا
ي digestive	هضم	connected with breaking down f	ood in the s	tomach	ذات صلة بتفكيك الطعام في المعدة
Bacteria are tin	ny cells	that live everywhere on Earth, in	cluding in		البكتيريا خلايا دقيقة تعيش في كلّ مكان على الأرض
	-	responsible for spreading many	types of	ٺيرة مـن	ذلك أجسامنا. وهـي مسـؤولة عـن انتشـار أنـواع كذ
diseases through					الأمراض من خلال العدوي.
•••	•	acteria are allowed to grow in ou			إذا سُمِح للأنواع الخطأ من البكتيريا بالنمو داخل
•	•	piratory failure, digestive prob <u>s</u> like gangrene.	blems or	امراضا	يمكنها أن تسبب فشلاً تنفسياً أو مشاكل هضمية أو جلدية خطبر ة مثل الغنغر ينا.
_		<u>s ince gaugrene.</u> lern world, numerous antibiotics I	hava haan	ت مديد ق	بي مسيرة من المسرية. لحسن الحظ، في العالم الحديث، تم تطوير مضادا
		protect us from, or even destr			متعددة يمكنها حمايتنا من، أو حتى يمكنها القضاء ع
dangerous type	-		oy, these		الأنواع الخطيرة من البكتيريا.
• • • • •		be discovered was penicillin and	it remains	مضادات	۔ أول مضاد حيوي تم اكتشافه هو البنسلين ويبقى أحد ال
		nd important antibiotics in use tod			الحيوية الأكثر فائدة وأهمية يتم استخدامه اليوم.
A Scottish scie	entist cal	led Alexander Fleming, who not	iced it by	ىدفة، هو	عالِم اسكناندي يدعى اليسكاندر فليمنغ، الذي لاحظه ص
accident, first d	liscovere	d penicillin.			أول من اكتشف البنسلين.
Choose the correct answer a , b or c :					
1. We use antibiotics to					
a. protect ourselves from bacteria b. spread diseases c. cause respiratory failure					
2. Penicillin is					
a. not used todayb. the first antibiotic discoveredc. a harmful antibioticMatch two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:					
3. small living things, some of which cause illness 4. a drug used to kill bacteria					
Complete the following sentences with information from the text					
5. Bacteria are 7. Fleming is the scientist who					
6. Some bacteria are dangerous because they may					
الحلول					
1. a 2. b 6 cause respiratory	1. a2. b3. bacteria4. antibiotic5. tiny cells that live everywhere on Earth, including in our bodies.6. cause respiratory failure, digestive problems or dangerous skin diseases like gangrene.7. first discovered penicillin.				
- 27 -					

دان 0988660384	م. مؤيد حم	الملحق العلمي (النصوص العلمية)		اللغة الانكليزية : الثالث الثانوي العلمي	
mould	المعفن	a soft substance that grows on food kept too lo	ong	مادة طرية تنمو على طعام تم الاحتفاظ به لفترة طويلة	
fever	الحمّى	a disease in which one has a very high tempera	ture	مرض تكون فيه درجة حرارة الشخص مرتفعة جداً	
drug	عقار	a medicine or a substance for making medicin	les	دواء أو مادة لصنع الأدوية	
revolutionise	يُحدث ثورة	to completely change the way people do something or think about something		يغير بشكل كامل الطريقة التي يقوم بها الناس بشيء ما أو يفكرون بشيء ما	
While researching a certain type of dangerous bacteria, Fleming, who was notoriously untidy, left some samples of bacteria on a bench in the corner of his laboratory for a month while he went on holiday with his family.			أمن	بينما كمان يقوم بأبحماث على نوع معين من البكتي الخطيرة، فليمنغ، الذي كان يشتهر بإهماله، ترك بعضاً عينات البكتيريا على مقعد في زاوية مخبره لمدة شهر ب ذهب في إجازة مع أسرته.	
Ū.		he noticed that mould had grown on one of his ould had destroyed all the bacteria it touched.	بناتـه	عندما عاد فليمنغ لاحظ أن العَفَن قد نمى على إحدى عيناتــه وأن هذا العفن دمّر كلّ البكتيريا التي لمسها.	
0	•	ed by this discovery and he soon began to test s of disease causing bacteria.	تبار	كان فليمنغ مبتهجاً كثيراً بهذا الاكتشاف وبدأ في الحال باخ العفن على أنواع أخرى من البكتيريا المسببة للمرض.	
bacteria; it co	ould com	uld had an effect on many different types of abat the bacteria that caused scarlet fever, and diphtheria, and that it was able to cure	حمى	اكتشف أن للعفن تـ أثير على أنـواع كثيـرة مختلفـة البكتيريا؛ فقد كان بإمكانه مقاومة البكتيريا التي سببت الـ القرمزية والالتهاب الرئوي والالتهاب السحائي والخذ وكان قادراً على معالجة هذه الأمراض.	
	was una	ich Fleming named penicillin, worked slowly able to find a chemist skilled enough to eat amount.	في البداية، العفن، الذي أطلق عليه فليمنغ اسم بنسلين، عمل ببطئ ولم يكن فليمنغ قادراً على إيجاد عالِم كيمياء يملك المهارة الكافية لصناعته بكميات كبيرة.		
It was only ten years later, when a team of researchers at Oxford University, led by Howard Florey, began to test the medical uses of penicillin, that it began to be made in large <u>quantities</u> .			ولم يحدث سوى بعد عشرة أعوام أن بدأ فريق من الباحثين في جامعة أكسفورد، بقيادة هاورد فلوري، باختبار الاستخدامات الطبية للبنسلين، وهنا بدؤوا بصناعته بكميات كبيرة.		
It is still one of the most effective and commonly used \underline{drugs} in use today.				مــا يــزال أحـد العقــاقير الأكثـر فاعليــة والأكثـر شــب المستخدمة اليوم.	
Many years after his discovery, Fleming would remark "I certainly didn't plan to revolutionise all medicine by discovering the world's first antibiotic, or bacteria killer. But I suppose that's exactly what I did".			غىاد	بعد اكتشافه بسنوات كثيرة، أشار فليمنغ:" لم أخطط بالت لإحداث ثورة في الطب كله عن طريق اكتشاف أول مم حيوي في العالم، أو قاتل البكنيريا. ولكني أعتقد أن هذ فعلته تماماً."	
Choose the correct answer a , b or c : 1. Fleming left the bacteria for a month because a. he went on holiday b. he wanted to discover penicillin c. he was untidy 2. The bacteria were destroyed					
 a. by the mould b. because they were left for a month c. by other types of bacteria 3. Penicillin was manufactured in large quantities a. as soon as Fleming discovered it b. after ten years of his discovery c. after a month of his discovery 					
Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below: 4. medicines or substances for making medicines 5. a room in which a scientist does experiments					
Complete the following sentences with information from the text 6. The diseases that penicillin can cure are					
1. c 2. a 3. b 4. drugs 5. laboratory 6. scarlet fever, pneumonia, meningitis and diphtheria. 7. Fleming was unable to find a chemist skilled enough to manufacture it. 8. a team of researchers at Oxford University, led by Howard Florey.					

م. مؤيد حمدان 0988660384	الملحق العلمي (النصوص العلمية)		اللغة الانكليزية : الثالث الثانوي العلمي	
مقاومة resistance	the ability to stop something from harming y		ou	القدرة على منع شيء ما عن إيذائك
eliminate يزيل	to remove completely			یزیل بشکل کامل
multiply يتضاعف	to breed and replicate (increase) rapidly			يتزاوج ويتكاثر (يزداد) بسرعة
مرض disease	an illness which affects a person,	an animal or a	plant	مرض يؤثر على شخص أو حيوان أو نبات
prevent يمنع	to stop something from	happening		يوقف حدوث شيء ما
يتجنب avoid	to keep oneself away from some	body or sometl	hing	يُبعد نفسه عن شخص ما أو شيء ما
	y useful and they have transform			المضادات الحيوية مفيدة بشكل مذهل وقد غيرت
medicine. However, ther	e is a danger that we use them too	much.		الحديث. ولكن، هناك خطر من أننا نستخدمها كثيراً
	tics, the more the bacteria they fight	ht get used to	عتادت	كلما ازداد استخدامنا للمضادات الحيوية، كلما اع
them and build up a resi				عليها البكتيريا التي تكافحها وبنت مقاومة.
	s why this might happen. Often			هناك أسباب كثيرة لاحتمال حدوث ذلك. غالباً ما ي
taking a course of antibio the bacteria have been el	btics when they start to feel better	but before all	بدؤون	المرضى عن أخذ علاج بالمضادات الحيوية عندما يب يشعرون بتحسن ولكن قبل أن تتم إز الة كلّ البكتيريا.
		ast and most	. ::<\1	وهذا يعني أن البكتيريا التي تبقى تكون الأقوى وا
	cteria that survive are the strong bacteria will multiply and spread a			وهد، يعني أن المنتزر عالمي للعني تحول الافوى وا مقاومة. ستتكاثر هذه البكتيريا المقاومة وتنتشر،
will not be eliminated by			معاومة. ستتحاد هذه البكتيري المعاومة وتتسدر، وقدي المستقبل، لن تتم إز التها بنفس المضادات الحيوية.	
There is a real danger th	at these new "superbugs" could ca	ause diseases	هنـاك خطـر حقيقـي بـأن تسبب هـذه " الجـر اثيم الخارقـة"	
that antibiotics are unabl	e to fight.		الجديدة أمر اضاً تعجز المضادات الحيوية عن مقاومتها.	
It is very important not to	o overuse antibiotics in order to pre	event bacteria	من المهم جداً أن لا نفرط في استخدام المضادات الحيوية	
from becoming too resist	ant.			لكي نمنع البكتيريا من أن تصبح شديدة المقاومة.
Try to avoid antibiotics	unless strictly necessary and, if ye	ou are taking		حاول أن تتجنب المضادات الحيوية ما لم تكن ضر
	ake everything prescribed and do	n't just stop	فلك	جداً، وإن كنت تتناولها، تأكد أن تتناول كل ما يوصد
when you feel better.				ولا تتوقف عندما تشعر بتحسن.
You should always was make sure you kill all of	h your hands, especially when yo	ou feel ill, to		يجب أن تغسل يديك بشكل دائم، وخصوصاً عندما بالمرض، لكي تتأكد من القضاء على كلّ البكتيريا الم
Choose the correct and			كاوهه.	بالمرض، لدي للاحد من العصاء على من البسيري الم
	e too resistant when			
a . antibiotics fight th		used		c . antibiotics are overused
_	ourse of antibiotics should			
a . stop when he feels			c.	stop before the bacteria are eliminated
Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below:				
3. removed completely 4. the ability to stop something from harming you				
Complete the following sentences with information from the text				
5. Antibiotics can have a negative effect if				
6. Antibiotics can be dangerous if they are used too bacteria that survive are				
much because				
7. Patients should not stop taking antibiotics by of antibiotics could				
themselves when they 10. Washing the hands				
الحلول				
1. c 2. b 3. eliminated 7 start to feel better 8 the stu			-	fight get used to them and build up a resistance. ble to fight. 10. kills all of the resistant bacteria.
	- 2			sie to right. 10, kins an or the resistant bacteria.

Great Scientists and Inventors - Short stories Around the World

العلماء والمخترعون العظام _ قصص قصيرة حول العالم

<u>Stars in His Eyes</u> النجوم في عينيه

(p38)

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ترد القصص في الامتحان على شكل فراغات من قائمة (السؤال الرابع في الامتحان) ويعتمد الحل على الترجمة وفهم المقطع

Galileo was a starry-eyed child. He often imagined himself flying through	كان جاليليو طفلاً حالماً. فغالباً ما كان يتخيل نفسه يطير
the clouds. He was sent away to school to become a doctor, but he did not	وسط الغيوم. أرسل إلى المدرسة ليصبح طبيباً، ولكنه لم
learn easily. His favourite subject was mathematics. He believed that it	يتعلم بسهولة. كانت مادّته المفضلة الرياضيات. فقد كان
could be a key to understanding the world around him.	يعتقد أنها يمكن أن تكون مفتاحاً لفهم العالم حوله.
At the age of eighteen, Galileo made his first discovery. He was in a	في عمر الثامنـة عشرة، حقق جـاليليو أول اكتشـاف لـه.
church when he heard a strange noise. He noticed that an oil lamp was	كان في كنيسة عندما سمع صوتاً غريباً. لاحظ مصباح
swinging backwards and forwards. He also heard the lamp's chain	زيت وهو يتأرجح إلى الخلف وإلى الأمام. وسمع أيضماً
hitting against the wall, and it seemed to him that they were both	سلسلة المصباح تضرب الجدار، وبدي لـه أن كليهما
moving at the same time.	كانا يتحركان بنفس الوقت.
He hurried home to find out if what he thought was true. He took two	أسرع إلى البيت ليجد إذا ما كان اعتقاده صحيحاً. أخذ
pieces of lead that were of the same weight and tied them to two short	قطعتين من الرّصاص لهما نفس الوزن وربطهما إلى
ropes of equal length. He fixed the ropes to a chair.	حبلين قصيرين بنفس الطول. ثبّت الحبلين إلى كرسي.
He gave his father one rope to hold at the end with the weight; he held	أعطى والده حبلاً ليمسكه من نهايته مع الوزن؛ أمسك
the other rope higher than his father's. They let go of the weights at the	الحبل الآخر أعلى من حبل والده. تركا الوزنين في نفس
same time and then counted the number of swings backwards and	الوقت وثم قاما بعدٌ عدد التأرجحات إلى الخلف وإلى
forwards. Both father and son reached one hundred together. Both ropes	الأمام. وصل الوالد والابن كليهما الرقم مئة معاً. وصل
arrived at the same point at the same time.	الحبلان كلاهما إلى نفس النقطة في نفس الوقت.
The old Italian man could not know then that his son had just discovered	لم يعرف الإيطالي العجوز حينها أن ابنه قد اكتشف
a great fact. Nor did he know that, for hundreds of years, men would use	حقيقة عظيمة. ولم يعرف أيضاً أنه، لمئات السنوات،
his knowledge to measure time with a clock and to watch the stars and	سيستخدم الناس معرفته لقياس الوقت باستخدام ساعة
sun moving in the sky.	ومشاهدة النجوم والشمس تتحرك في السماء.
To Galileo, it was only the beginning. Next, he said that two different	بالنسبة لجاليليو، كانت مجرد بداية. بعد ذلك، قال إن
weights fall together if they come down from the same height. 'Not	وزنين مختلفين يسقطان معاً إذا هبطا من نفس الارتفاع.
possible!' his friends said. 'Everyone knows that a penny falls faster	' ليس ممكناً ، قال أصدقاؤه. ' يعرف الجميع أن البنس
than a feather!'	يسقط أسرع من الريشة.
And up to the top of the Tower of Pisa he climbed. He carried a ball in	وتسلق إلى قمة برج بيزا. حمل كرة في كلّ يد، ولكن
each hand, but one was ten times as heavy as the other. He let go of	كانت إحداهما أثقل من الأخرى بعشر مرات. أوقعهما
them at the same time and heard the crowd become silent when the balls	كانت إحداهما أثقل من الأخرى بعشر مرات. أوقعهما في نفس الوقت وسمع الحشد وقد أصبحوا صامتين
them at the same time and heard the crowd become silent when the balls hit the ground together. They had just seen something they could not	كانت إحداهما أثقل من الأخرى بعشر مرات. أوقعهما في نفس الوقت وسمع الحشد وقد أصبحوا صامتين عندما ارتطمت الكرتان بالأرض معاً. فقد شاهدوا شيئا
them at the same time and heard the crowd become silent when the balls hit the ground together. They had just seen something they could not believe!	كانت إحداهما أثقل من الأخرى بعشر مرات. أوقعهما في نفس الوقت وسمع الحشد وقد أصبحوا صامتين عندما ارتطمت الكرتان بالأرض معاً. فقد شاهدوا شيئا لم يستطيعوا تصديقه!
them at the same time and heard the crowd become silent when the balls hit the ground together. They had just seen something they could not believe!For the rest of his life he worked to make things that the whole world	كانت إحداهما أثقل من الأخرى بعشر مرات. أوقعهما في نفس الوقت وسمع الحشد وقد أصبحوا صامتين عندما ارتطمت الكرتان بالأرض معاً. فقد شاهدوا شيئا لم يستطيعوا تصديقه! البقية حياته عمل لصنع الأشياء التي ما يزال العالم كله
them at the same time and heard the crowd become silent when the balls hit the ground together. They had just seen something they could not believe!For the rest of his life he worked to make things that the whole world still uses and enjoys today. He made a compass that could always point	كانت إحداهما أثقل من الأخرى بعشر مرات. أوقعهما في نفس الوقت وسمع الحشد وقد أصبحوا صامتين عندما ارتطمت الكرتان بالأرض معاً. فقد شاهدوا شيئا لم يستطيعوا تصديقه! ابقية حياته عمل لصنع الأشياء التي ما يزال العالم كله يستخدمها ويستمتع بها اليوم. صنع بوصلة يمكنها أن تشير
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م. مؤيد حمدان 0988660384

اللغة الانكليزية : الثالث الثانوي العلمي

م. مويد حصد ال 1988000384	الصحص	المعاد الإلكتيرية • الثالث الثالوي العلمي
	2) <u>Life that Kills</u>	(p 40) الكائنات الحية التي تقتل
Today, we can protect ourselves again meant death to thousands of people. Th famous French scientist who suffered	is is because of the work of a	اليوم، يمكننا أن نحمي أنفسنا من الكثير من الأمراض التي كانت تعني يوماً موت آلاف الناس. هذا بسبب عمل عالِم فرنسي شهير عانى كثيراً في حياته لكي يتمكن الآخرون من
others might live.		العيش.
Louis Pasteur was a bright boy, althous slow and always behind the rest of h	•	كان لويس باستور ولداً لامعاً، على الرّغم من أن معلميه قالوا إنه كان بطيئاً وتخلف دائماً عن بقية طلاب الصف. السبب وراء
was simple: Louis was very careful in a to understand all that he studied and he		هذا بسيط: كان لويس حريصاً جداً في كلّ شيء كان يقوم بـه. أراد أن يفهم كلّ ما درسه وكان يطرح الكثير من الأسئلة.
'Listen,' shouted an angry teacher on answer the questions, not ask them!' questions. There was one special que illnesses caused by? In time, he discove men to live longer ever since.	But he never stopped asking estion he asked: What were	'اسمع' صرخ معلم غاضب يوماً. 'من المفترض أن تجيب على الأسئلة، لا أن تسألها! ولكنه لم يتوقف أبداً عن طرح الأسئلة. كان هناك سؤالاً خاصاً سأله: ما الذي يسبب الأمراض؟ في الوقت المناسب، اكتشف الأجوبة التي ساعدت الناس على العيش أطول منذ ذلك الحين.
He worked very hard to keep life go people. When the silkworms began dy were losing money, they turned to Pa trouble.	ing and France's silk-makers	عمل بجد كبير ليحافظ على استمر ارية الحياة، لكلا الحيوانات والناس. عندما بدأ دود الحرير بالموت وكان صانعوا الحرير في فرنسا يخسرون نقودهم، لجؤوا إلى باستور طلباً للمساعدة. وقد وجد المشكلة.
Certain living germs, called bacteria, These same germs, or ones like them, even people. We must learn how to f germs without killing the animals or peo	can attack food, animals and ight them. We must kill the	جرائيم حيّـة معينـة، تسـمّى البكتيريـا، هاجمـت بيـوض دود الحرير. نفس الجرائيم تلك، أو جرائيم مثلها، يمكنها مهاجمة الطعام، والحيوانات وحتى الناس. يجب أن نتعلم كيف نكافحها. يجب أن نقضي على الجرائيم دون أن نقتل الحيوانات أو الناس.
Pasteur found a way to kill the germ whole country was thankful. But during own children died.	•••	وجد باستور طريقة للقضاء على الجراثيم على بيوض دود الحرير وكانت البلد كلها شاكرة له. ولكن أثناء سنوات العمل مات ثلاثة من أبنائه.
Even in his sadness he believed that of saved if he could stop germs from sprea to fight germs that were killing their chi further.	ading. Next he helped farmers	حتى في حزنه كان يعتقد أنه يمكن إنقاذ حياة الأطفال الآخرين إذا تمكن من إيقاف انتشار الجراثيم. بعد ذلك ساعد الفلاحين على مكافحة الجراثيم التي كانت تقضىي على دجاجهم. ذهب أيضاً خطوة أبعد من ذلك.
Pasteur made the germs weak and fed germs. They did not become ill; thei against the germ. Then they were safe the same germ. Thus began Pasteur's	r own bodies went to work from any more attacks from plan of vaccinations to stop	جعل باستور الجراثيم ضعيفة وغذّى الدجاج بالجراثيم الضعيفة. لم تمرض؛ فقد بدأت أجسامها تعمل ضد الجراثيم. ثم كانت بأمان من أي هجمات مستقبلية من نفس الجراثيم. وبهذا بدأت خطة باستور للتلقيح لإيقاف المرض. حققت نجاحاً
illness. It was a success with animals. B While he was asking himself this questi- it. A woman brought him her son, who l In those days, such a bite meant a slow a	on, he had a chance to answer had been bitten by a mad dog.	مع الحيوانات. ولكن، ماذا عن الناس؟ بينما كان يسأل نفسه هذا السؤال، سنحت لـه الفرصـة للإجابـة عليه. جلبت له امرأة ابنها، الذي عضّه كلب مسعور. في تلك الأيام، كانت تعني مثل هذه العضة موتاً بطيئاً ومؤلماً.
But the child's mother had heard of Pa he got the germs out from the dogs' mo weaker form of the same germ. Pasteur boy's body fourteen times and he lived!	uths and used them to make a put these weak germs into the	ولكن سمعت أم الطفل عن عمل باستور على هذه الكلاب؛ أخرج الجراثيم من أفواه الكلاب واستخدمها لعمل شكل أضعف من نفس الجراثيم. وضع باستور هذه الجراثيم الضعيفة في جسم الولد أربعة عشر مرّة وعاش!
• •		
They stopped putting people with different same room. Germs could be carried for They also took more time to clean the stopped putting to clean the stopped putting people with different stopped people with different stopped putting people with different stopped pe	y began to be more careful. erent kinds of illnesses in the rom one person to the other. heir hands, the beds and the	سمع الأطباء بعمل باستور. بدؤوا يحرصون بشكل أكبر. توقفوا عن وضع الناس الذين يعانون من أنواع مختلفة من الأمراض في نفس الغرفة. يمكن أن تنتقل الجراثيم من شخص إلى آخر. أخذوا أيضاً وقتاً أطول في تنظيف أيديهم والأسرة
They stopped putting people with different same room. Germs could be carried for	y began to be more careful. erent kinds of illnesses in the rom one person to the other. heir hands, the beds and the fewer deaths. He also studied new kinds of germs, so small	توقفوا عن وضع الناس الذين يعانون من أنواع مختلفة من الأمراض في نفس الغرفة. يمكن أن تنتقل الجراثيم من شخص

م. مؤيد حمدان 0988660384	القصص القصيرة	اللغة الانكليزية : الثالث الثانوي العلمي
Pasteur's life was filled with work and Now, because his answers were right, the to live in.	0	كانت حياة باستور مليئة بالعمل والانتظار الطويل للأجوبة. والآن، لأن أجوبته كانت صحيحة، أصبح العالم مكاناً أكثر صحة للعيش فيه.
3) The Hidden Power	(p 42) القوة الخفية
She was a poor girl who worked to get She became the most famous woman sc story of Marie Curie's life. She did no little notice of the honours that were giv was the secret of her greatness.	ientist of her time. That is the t mind working and she took	حياة ماري كيوري. لم تكن تتذمر من العمل ولم تنتبه كثيرا
Marie lived in Poland where her father saw that Marie had a quick mind. Wh loved nothing better than to spend hours was thin and weak, so her mother often and play out in the sun. Marie's mother died when her youngest then on, Marie knew that she would have	en she was quite young, she s reading books. But her body asked her to leave her lessons daughter was only ten. From	لاحظ الجميع أنّ لماري بديهة سريعة. عندما كانت صُغيرة، لم تحب شيئاً أكثر من قضاء الساعات في قراءة الكتب. ولكن كان جسمها نحيلاً وضعيفاً، ولذلك غالباً ما كانت أمها نطلب منها أن تترك دروسها وتلعب خارجاً تحت الشمس. وفيت والدة ماري عندما كان عمر ابنتها الصغري عشر
she wanted to be successful in her life. S top honours at her school.	the studied very hard and won	العمل بجد في دروسها إن أرادت أن تكون ناجحة في حياتها. درست بجد كبير ونالت أرفع الأوسمة في مدرستها.
Marie and her older sister dreamed of stu however, did not earn enough money to who thought of a plan: she would teach Bronya. After her sister finished studying Marie the money to study there herself.	send them there. It was Marie at home and send money to	ماري من فكرت في خطة: ستدرّس في البيت وترسل النقود
With tears in their eyes the girls parted, for six years to pay for her sister's stu turn, but by the time she got to France could not give her much help.	udies. At last it was Marie's	كبير لمدة ست سنوات لتدفع نفقات دراسة أختها. وأخيراً
Marie studied in a small room without he and tea most of the time, but all she eve and science. This was her world, ar experiments. She met and married Pierre had already earned respect.	r thought of was mathematics and above all, she liked her	عاشت على الخبر والشاي معظم الوقت، ولكن استحوذت لرياضيات والعلوم على تفكير ها. كان هذا عالمها، وفوق كلّ شيء، أحبّت تجاربها. وقد قابلت وتزوجت بيير كيوري، عالِم شاب حصل مسبقاً على التقدير.
Together they made their experiments was too cold and damp for their health. T in the world gave off a strange power objects. They found more of this pow others, which made them believe that it r	They knew that some elements that could go through other er in some elements than in	جداً على صحتهما. عرفا أن بعض العناصر في العالم كانت صدر قوة غريبة يمكنها اختراق الأشياء الأخرى. وجدا هذه
For four years they tried experiments t element. Then they found something v power was very much greater than th elements.	which they called radium. Its	لجديد القوي. ثم وجدا شيئاً أطلقا عليه اسم راديوم.
They were given the Nobel Prize for the	neir great discovery, but they	حاج جائزة نوبل لاكتشافهما العظيم، ولكنهما كانا مريضين

were too ill to go to Stockholm themselves to receive it. They used جداً للذهاب إلى ستوكهولم لاستلامها بنفسيهما. استخدما النقود في المزيد من التجارب على استخدامات الراديوم. وجدا أنه the money for further experiments on the uses of radium. They found . يمكن استخدامه في علاج الأمر اض. توفى بيير فجاة بعد أن عُرض عليه وظيفة جيدة في

Pierre died suddenly just after he had been offered a good post at the السوربون بفترة وجيزة. أعطيت ماري كيوري الوظيفة. Sorbonne. Marie Curie was given the post. She thus became the first و هكذا أصبحت المرأة الأولى التي تدرّس هناك. تابعت woman ever to teach there. She continued their work and made many عملهما وحققت الكثير جداً من الاكتشافات الهامة. more important discoveries.

it could be used in treating diseases.

 history that two Nobel Prizes have been given to the same person. Marie Curie discovered a hidden power and gave it to the world. It Marie Curie discovered a hidden power and gave it to the world. It A Sound in the Air value (a Curie discovere) a hidden power and gave it to the world. (P 44) People laughed at Gaglielmo Marconi all through his life because he hid souch gives (a discovered a hidden power). (P 44) People laughed at Gaglielmo Marconi all through his life because he hid souch gives (a discovered a hidden power). (P 44) People laughed at Gaglielmo Marconi all through his life because he hid souch gives (a discovered a hidden power). (P 44) People laughed at Gaglielmo Marconi all through his life he bears to give him lessons at home. (P 40) Young Marconi had the best teachers to give him lessons at home. (P 40) Young Marconi had the best teachers to give him lessons at home. (P 40) Young Marconi had the best teachers to give him lessons at home. (P 40) his ears. Where are they all corining from?? A do nex Warconi went to work. Sounds can be made to travel if they a discover or any bit peleetricity. "If I can push a piece of wood across the waves on water, I can also send sounds through the air wave by electricity." If I can push a piece of wood across the waves on water, I can also send sounds through the air wave below the wave sto sound of a bozz. He found a way to carry sound without wires – a wireless way.' A few weeks later he called his mother and two for way below they was the sound of a bozz. He found a way to carry sound without wires – a wireless way.' A few weeks later he called his mother and the wireless statiss at a fail. Warkby the discover a wireless they and the care to diag. Gave and thedy care wirele	م. مؤيد حمدان 0988660384	القصص القصيرة	اللغة الانكليزية : الثالث الثانوي العلمي
Mare Curie discovered a hidden power and gave it to the world. It was this same power, however, that killed her in 1934. (Pa) (Pa)<	In 1911 she received another Nobe	l Prize. It is the only time in	عام ١٩١١ تلقت جائزة نوبل أخرى. لقد كانت المرّة الوحيدة
was this same power, however, that killed her in 1934.د التي يتحكون على جلام ١٩٢٤.A Sound in the Air حايف الهوا.(Pa)People laughed at Gugilelmo Marconi all through his life hecaus to had such big cars. But it is possible that he heard sounds through had such big cars. But it is possible that he heard sounds through the air to a waiting, listening world.World.(Pa) Var North All the best teachers to give him lessons at home.He loved books, especially those on science. He had a curious mind and lavasy wanted to prove to himself what he read.One day, when he was sitting by an open window, it seemed that a trious mind thous and noises filled his ears. 'Where are they all coming from?'And where will they go? What happens to all the works people say is pick them up?'At once Marconi went to work. Sounds can be made to trivel the works people say is pick them up?At once Marconi went to work. Sounds can be made to trivel the works people say is pick them up?At once Marconi went to work. Sounds can be made to trivel the works people say is pick them up?At wewes on water, I can also send sounds through the air waves by clectricity. 'II I can push a picce of wood across the schulet a surplus a sol, old, big field say, his?.''Although Marconi's fatter did not think the wireless number on a doub is be accubation is a wireless way.''.Although Marconi's fatter did not think the wireless sound would be averably be lectricity.'' II is an push a picce of wood across.''Although Marconi's fatter did not think the wireless stations at and the worke sound a took it to England, where the public be averably be lectricity.'' II is an push a picce at wood across the challe be was a wireless way.''.Although Marconi's fatter did not think the wireles	history that two Nobel Prizes have b	been given to the same person.	في التاريخ أن تمنح جائزتي نوبل لنفس الشخص. اكتشفت
4) A Sound in the Air بلوار ملكان (p 44) People laughed af Guglielmo Marconi all through his life because he had such big ears. But it is possible that he heard sounds through the times are which other people could not hear. And he worked all his life to send those sounds back through the air to a waiting, listening world. Young Marconi had the best teachers to give him lessons at home. He loved books, especially those on science. He had a curious mind and always wated to prove to himself what he read. One day, when he was sitting by an open window, it seemed that the loved books, especially those on science. He had a curious mind and always wated to prove to himself what he read. One day, when he was sitting by an open window, it seemed that the loved books, especially those on science. He had a curious mind and always wated to prove to himself what he read. One day, when he was sitting by an open window, it seemed that are given a push by electricity. "If I can push a piece of wood across the waves on water, I can also send sounds through the air waves by electricital power. A few weeks later he called his mother and father up to have a wireless way. On March 27, 1899, Marconi pressed the kay to carry sound without wires - a wireless way. On March 27, 1899, Marconi pressed the kay on the science is studied. A budg have a wireless machine and took it to England, where the public was ready to hear me wideas. On March 27, 1899, Marconi pressed the kay on the wireless and bill word? A budg have a sound frame and the set was the sound of a burz. He found a wireless stations at along the cast of France. After a few minutes of deat along the cast of the called his mother on the wireless stations at along the cast of France. After a few minutes of deat along the cast of the called more on sign. On March 27, 1899, Marconi pressed the key on this wireless at along have, by likel, cuit bill, actio bad, have, by and by likel, cuit bil	Marie Curie discovered a hidden pow	wer and gave it to the world. It	ماري كيوري قوة خفية وقدمتها للعالم. ولكن كانت نفس
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م. مؤيد حمدان 0988660384	القصص القصيرة	اللغة الانكليزية : الثالث الثانوي العلمي
The time came. 'Now they are talkin close to the receiving instrument. Hal	•	حان الوقت. ' والأن هم يتحدثون إلي، قال وأذنه قريبة من أداة الاستقبال. مرّت نصف ساعة. لا صوت.
Another half an hour and then $-a$ fai	-	نصف ساعة أخرى وثم - صوت خافت - ثلاث مرات! ولكنه
told no one. Instead, he waited for o	other messages sent during the	لم يخبر أحداً. بدلاً من ذلك، انتظر رسائل أخرى أرسلت في
next three days. All came through to h	nim.	الأيام الثلاثة التالية. كلها وصلت إليه.
Marconi told the world that he had he	eard messages by wireless from	اخبر ماركوني العالم أنه سمع رسائل من اللاسلكي عبر
across the Atlantic Ocean. His grea	• •	المحيط الأطلسي. قاد اكتشافه العظيم للمزيد من الأشياء
wonderful things, like the radio, which	h we enjoy today.	الرائعة، كالمذياع، الذي نستمتع به اليوم.
5) The Wi	نلو بارك zard of Menlo Park	(p46) سيحر مي
A great fire burned before the curio	us eyes of a six-year-old boy. H	
enjoyed every minute of it, even the	•	
burned to the ground. Later he said the	hat he had started the fire himself	
He wanted to see what it would do.		بنفسه. کان پرید أن پری ماذا سیفعل.
This was the first of Thomas Alva E		
did hundreds more. But even when he		
'I get results in everything I try,'		
discovered several things that won't w		مرّة في حياته اللاحقة. ? اكتشفت عدة أشياء لا تعمل!
Tom Edison was born with a curiou questions while he was still very you		
three months because he was so diffe		
there. Some said he was foolish. Othe		البعض إنه كان أحمقًا. واعتقد آخرون إنه كان ذكياً جداً.
His mother taught him at home and		
the age of ten, it was clear that Tom w		-
laboratory at home and began his own	n experiments.	عالماً. أنشأ مخبراً في منزله وبدأ تجاربه الخاصة.
Few children even liked to play with	Tom because he was so different	كان القليل من الأطفال يحبون اللعب مع توم لأنه كان مختلفاً
One afternoon he fed some powder		
"I'm sorry", said Tom, "but I only		
enough gas in his stomach to make h	•	أرى إذا كان سيشكل غاز كاف في معدته يجعله يطير."
Edison's first job was selling newspa	-	
waste his time between stations, so he train. Here he worked until one day	1 0 1	
allowed to work on the train any		
telegraph station and sent out message		الخاصة بالبرقيات وأرسل الرسائل مستخدما صفارة قطار.
At this point in his life, a rich man p	aid him forty thousand dollars fo	
the right to make all the things he has	ad invented. Joyfully, he took th	دولار مقابل الحصول على الحق في صنع كل الأشياء e
money and set up a fine laboratory	. There he worked to make such	
wonders as the gramophone, the ci	nema and a telephone with both	
mouth and ear pieces.		و هاتف له قطعتين إر سال و استقبال.
The electric lamp is probably the mos	-	
knew that electricity produced power	•	
make light, too?' He looked for som time without being used up. He char	-	
several powerful street lamps outside		أعمدة إنارة قوية في الشوارع خارج مخبره.
Edison worked hard and enjoyed his	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
happiness of other people. Once whe		
he lost everything, he said, 'I'll begin	•	
start working.' He died in 1931 at the	age of eighty-four.	ليبدأ العمل . ٢ مات عام ١٩٣١ عن عمر ٨٤.